LOUISVILLE, KY., SATURDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 11, 1865.

CALVERT, CIVILL & CO., PUBLISHERS. OFFICE --- PRESS BUILDING, NO. 826.

DAILY UNION PRESS.

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One Copy for one year, (52 issues).
Ten copies, " (52 '').
Twenty " " (52 ''). We will send ONE EXTRA COPY with every CLUB OF TEN, TWO EXTRA COPIES with a CLUB OF TWENTY. SPECIAL NOTICE.

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TO CORRESPONDENTS. Communications for the paper should be addressed to The Editor of the Union Press, Louisville, Ky." Care should be taken to write on only one side of the

No notice will be taken of Anonymous communications. Whatever is intended for insertion must be authenti-cated by the name and address of the writer—not necessarily for publication, but as a guaranty of his good faith. We cannot undertake to return rejected com Advertisements in Weekly Union Press.

Advertisements in Daily Press. Five lines (torty words) or less, n column of "Wants,"
"For Sale," "For Bent," "Boarding," "Lost," "Found,"
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COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

NOTICE.—ROBERT FLOYD, Esq., is admitted a part ner in our house from this date. The style will beas MITCHELL & ARMSTRONG.

MITCHELL & ARMSTRONG, Provision and Commission Merchants.

222 Main street, bet. Second and Third, LOUISVILLE, KY., DEALERS in Pork, Bacon, Lard, Flour, &c. Agents for the sale of Alcohol, Cologne Spirits, Bourbon and Baw Whiskies, &c., &c.

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MANUFACTORY. High Street Planing Mill, near Twelfth St., LOUISVILLE, KY. Sawing, Re-Splitting, Planing, &c., Done

Promptly. alloited. Post-Office Box 527 ani2 dtf

ARMY SURCEONS. SURGEON GENERAL'S OFFICE, VOTICE.-MEDICAL OFFICERS OF NOT LESS than two years' service, who have been honorably dis-charged and desire to receive appointments as SURGEONS or ASSISTANT SURGEONS in the United States Army Corps now being organized at Washington, are invited to forward their applications, testimonials and evidence of ervice to the Surgeon General without delay.

REMOVAL.

PEMOVAL.—THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE RE-moved their place of business to No. 415 Main street b tween Fourth and Fifth, where they will continue the wholesale Grocery and Commission business. jail 24 M. A. W. O. GARDNER.

CLAIM ACENCY.

Government Claims.

JUDGE S. W. JOHNSTON, OF WASHINGTON CITY, and COL. S. D. BEUCE, late 20th Keniucky Infantry, of Louisville. Ky., have associated themselves together for the collection and prosecution of claims against the tovernment. S. W. Johnston will reside at Washington City and S. D. Bruce at Louisville. They will give attention to all business before the Court of Claims and the various Departments of the Government, and give special attention to all Steamboat claims for loss of damage. Office at present at the southwest corner of Main and Second streets, back room, up stairs, where all business confided to us will be premptly attended to by Colonel Bruce of Charles J. Claike, E.g., who is auth rized to do for u. Address

[Address Gare of C. J. Clarke, Louisville, Ky.

FURNISHING COODS.

WM. W. MORBIS. EDW. HOGG. A. GOWDY. NM. W. MORRIS & CO.

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AM PREPARED TO ISSUE POLICIES ON BUILD-INGS, STOCKS OF MERCHANDISE, FURNITURE IN DWELLINGS, RENTS, LEASES and other in urable property, against loss or damage by fire, at current rates, on the Participation of Return Premium plan, by which three-fourths of the entire profits of the Company are re-funded each year to the policy holder. Continental Insurance Co., New York (ity, Cash Capital.
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Music Boxes, all sizes; Jewelry, of latest styles; Ladies' & Gent's Watches: Silver and Plated Ware: J. J. HIRSCHBUHL'S

JEWELRY STORE. No. 233 Main st., one door above Third.

DRY COODS.

The Election of Abraham Lincoln.

In order to prove my faith by my deeds, and being fully convinced now, that the American people will have to subject itself for another four years to the rule of the "tyrant and usurper," and that in that emergency, gold and genral merchandise will experience considerable downward tendency, I have concluded to reduce the prices of my well assorted stock of Dry Goods, Cloaks, Mantillas, Rich Dress Goods, Bonnets, Hats, Shawls. Silks. Domestics. And everything else usually kept in a first class Dry Goods House to such figures as will justify everybody from the highest to the lowest to pitch in.

If you want Bargains call at No. 429, south side Market between Fourth and Fifth streets, and see whether I mean what I say.

S. GEIFF.

JAMES M STEVENS.

No. 628, MAIN STREET,

Nearly opposite Louisville Hotel, LOUISVILLE, KY.

Wholesale Dealer in

Zephyr Knit Shawls,

Breakfast Capes,

Sontags,

Nubias,

Comforts,

Belt Buckles,

Belt Ribbons,

Velvet Ribbons,

Travelling Bags,

Silk, Worsted, and

Cotton Braids,

Hoods,

Soaps,

Pomades,

Pencils,

Perfumery,

Hosiery, Gloves, Shirts Drawers. Suspenders, Handkerchiefs, Scarfs. Towels. Combs. Brushes Buttons. Threads Pocket-Books Pocket-Milrors. Envelopes,

Pens, &c.; FOREIGN & DOMESTIC NOTIONS AND FANCY GOODS.

We are constantly receiving New Goods adapted to the wants of the trade, which will be sold low for cash.
COUNTRY and CITY MERCHANTS and SUTLERS are solicited to examine our stock.

HOSPITAL DIRECTORY.

Medical Department of the West.

HEAD-QUARTERS (established by order of the Secre ary of War), LOUISVILLE, KY. ary of War), LOUISVILLE, KY.

This Department embraces all States, North and South, which lie west of the Allegheny Mountains, including the billowing Military Departments:
Department of the Northwest; Northern Department; Department of Missouri, Kansas, and those composing the Military Division of the Mississippi.
Colonel R. C. Wood, Assistant Surgeon General, United States Army, in charge. Chief of Staff-Surgeon Joseph B. Brown, U. S. A. Assistants—Assistant Surgeon C. O. Jray, U. S. A.; Assistant Surgeon F. L. Town, U. S. A. Offices—708 Jefferson street, between Seventh and Eighth, Louisville, Ky. Offices—703 Jenerson street, between Seventa and Lighten, Jouisville, K.y. Medical Inspectors, U.S. A.—Lieutenant Colonels B. H., Joolidge, Louis Humphreys, and N. S. Townshend, Station—(when not on inspecting duty), Louisville, Medical Purveyor, U.S. A.—Surgeon D. L. Magruder, U.S. A. Office—north side Main street, between First and Jeneral Second.

R. H. Gilbert, Surgeon United States Volunteers, Superintendent and Medical Director of United States Army

General Hospitals in Louisville, Ky.

Officers' U. S. A. General Hospital. Cerner of Brook and Broadway. In charge of Wm Clendenin, United States Volunteers. Brown U. S. A. General Hospital. Third street, three mil s from the city. In charge o ssistant Surgeon B. E. Fryer, United States Army. Crittenden U. S. A. General Hospital. Clay U. S. A. General Hospital.

Surgeon Francis Greene, United States Volunteers.

Eruptive U. S. A. General Hospital. (Branch 2, small-pox: Branch 4, measl s). On the wburg road, three miles from the city. In charge urgeon A. U. Swartzwelder, United States Velunteers.

Foundery U. S. A. General Hospital. Sedgewick U. S. A. General Hospital.

Corner of Fifteenth and Broadway. In charge of Surgeon J. H. Grove, United States V. lunters. Strader U. S. A. General Hospital. Transfer U. S. A. General Hospital.

Freadway, near the Nashville Depot. In ch rge Surge a J. R. a.c. lurg, United States Volunteers. General Hospitals in Jefforsonville, Ind.

Jefferson U. S. A. General Hospital. Joe Holt U. S. A. General Hospital. one mile west of the city. In charge of Surgeon H. P. sarus, United States Vocunteers.

No. 16 U. S. A. General Hospital.

Near Railread Depot. In charge of Assistant Surgeon. B. Prescott, United States Volunters.

No. 4 and "Ohio," Rev. W. V. Daniels; serv. and 8, Rev. S. S. Potter. Rev. E. J. Purdy; services Thesday at 6 P M, and at 11 A M.

CHEAP JEWELRY NO EQUIVALENT FOR EXTRAVAGANT PRICES.

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Until further notice we will offer at our "Cheap Counter" first class books, in different departments of Literature, at from 25 to 50 per cent. discount from publishers' prices, including standard works of

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This affords a rare opportunity for in-

PUBLIC AND PRIVATE LIBRARIES.

The following list has been hastily prepared, and will be added to daily:

Stephens' Travels in Yucatan, 2 vols. Burton's City of the Saints, Rocky Mountains and California.

Davis' Carthage and Her Remains. Du Chaillu's Equatoral Africa. Andersson's Okavango River-Adventures in South-western Africa. Dr. Gardiner Spring's Pulpit Ministra tions and Sabbath Readings.

Savage Africa, by Winwood Reade.

Squiers' Nicaragua. Lamont's Sea Horses and Sporting Adventures in the Northern Seas. Mrs. Oliphant's Life of Edward Irving. Miss Beecher's Domestic Economy. Sewell's Free Labor in the West Indies. Beecher's Religious Training of Children.

Gen. Quitman's Life and Correspondence, Head's Daily Religious E cercises. Prime's Life of Dr. Murray (Kirwan.) A Roving Printer's Adventures in the

South Pacific. Trollope's North America. Kay's Social Condition of the English. Atkinson's Regions of the Amoor. Burton's Central Africa. Hilliard's Speeches. Ticknor's Spanish Literature. Prescott's Miscedlanies. Webster's Dictionary. Atkinson's Western Siberia. Goodrich's British Eloquence. President Lincoln's Administration. Atkinson's Ireland. Herzog's Theological Encyclopedia. Taylor's Manual of History.

Positive Facts without a Shadow of Doubt. Wilson's Conquest of Mexico. Shirley Brook's Silver Cord. Mrs. Oliphant's Chronicles of Carling-Trollope's Small House at Allington.

Captain Brand, the Pirate of the "Centiede," by Capt. Wise. Martin Pole, by author of Abel Drake's

House on the Moor, by Olip hant. Lucy Crofton, by Oliphant, Wheat and Tares. The Cross of Honor. James' Novels. Trollope's Lindis Farn Chas ?. Opies' Works-library binding.

ADDITIONS. Irvingiana.

Camp Fires of the Revolution. Life of Madame Guyon, 2 vols. Hue's Journey Through China, : 2 vols. Edgeworth's Novels and Tales, 11) vols. Dickens' Novels and Tales, 11 vol s. Mills' Logie. Kirk's Charles the Bold, 2 vols.

Bagster's Scripture Maps and Plata 8. Bagster's Treasury Bible.

Daleth.

Choice Books. Many of them Rare English Edition in Elegant Bindings. Wreath of Beauty.

Bryant's Letters. Jarves' Art Studies. Women of the South. Mrs. Osgood's Poems. Poets and Poetry of the West. Lord Nelson's Letters to Lady Hamilton. Landor's Imaginary Conversations. Notable Men of the War. Paragraph New Testament. Chillingworth's Religion of Protestants.

Hamilton's Fairy Tales. Gregory's Evidences of Christianity. Michelet's French Revolution. Cervantes' Exemplary Novels. Carrafas of Madalone. Heptameron of Queen Margaret.

BRAITHWAITE'S RETROSPECT .- The January number of this valuable and popular medical periodical has been received by Civill & Calvert. Price \$1 50.

trated, printed on heavy white paper. and

Letter from New Orleans.

Sunday Regulations .- The Draft in Louisiana-News from Mobile-Death of an American Consul. Correspondence of the Union Press

NEW ORLEANS, January 29, 1864. In by-gone years New Orleans must have from all appearances been a great city. Business of every description we understand was brisk, and all commodities from the adjoining districts found a market within the walls of the "Crescent City." This business so continued to increase that the six days set apart for the "toil of man" was found insufficient for the amount of work to be accomplished until the seventh was called into requisition; consequently was called into requisition; consequently add. The great and the gay, the rich and poor, and all and everybody flocked to see the grand transformation.

After dark a large number of the colored poor, and all and everybody flocked to see the grand transformation. the Sabbath was turned from a day of rest to a day of toil. This state of affairs, has now, and must have had for a number of years, an existance in New Orleans. Each succeeding year has added more and more succeeding year has added more and more to the unsanctified appearance of the city. It presents a contrast compared with the puritanical system of New England. Theaters, Negro-minstrels, Rum-shops, Coffee-houses, Billiard-saloons, etc., all availed themselves the opportunity of making money on the Sabbath, and consequently were in full blast Sunday and Sunday anights with hands of music on the day nights, with bands of music on the porticos in front of those places of public amusement, summoning the people from the churches to the theaters and the con-

What seems to be strange is, that all through the administration of Gen. Butler, in his department, and even that of Gen. Banks, no notice had been taken of the moral condition of the State, or if there was, no remedy whatever had been applied to effect the evil. Gen. Canby, however, saw effect the evil. Gen. Canby, however, saw the dreadful consequences it produced, and in the latter part of December issued an order that all the theaters, concerts and bil-liard saloons should be closed Sundays after the 1st of January. No military order that has been published in this city, since the Federal occupation of Louisiana, met with the same hearty endorsement by the masses; even by those who have visited them most frequently the order is appreciated. But had Gen. Canby gone a little farther and in-serted in his order the words saloons and coffee houses, it would have given more general satisfaction; as it is, however, a marked change for the better has taken

THE LEGISLATURE AND THE DRAFT.

The Legislature is yet in session, with a pretty good prospect of remaining so all winter. As yet it has accomplished nothing save the frequent charge it makes upon the Treasury for fifteen hundred dollars per day. When the Legislature first assembled, its proceedings occasioned considerable day. When the Legislature first assembled, its proceedings occasioned considerable comment among all classes, but a late order from Gen. Canby, regarding the draft in this department, to take place after the 15th of February, turns the attention of the people from the proceedings of the Legislature, and in fact absorbs all other subjects at present. This draft is severe in its effects, that is considering the present male population. that is considering the present male population. The military division of the West Mississippi will have to furnish some fourteen thousand seven hundred, between the ages of eighteen and forty-five, four thou-sand three hundred of whom are to be raised in the parishes of Orleans and Jefferson. The draft creates considerable excitement among the foreigners, particularly among that portion who are not favored with protection papers, as Gen. Canby proposes to put them on the police.

SAILING ORDERS. Information has reached here that the fleet now stationed in Pensacola Bay have received sailing orders, and are about to move to Hilton Head. This will do for a blind, but their regular destination is yet

SCOUTS IN TROUBLE. The U. S. Gunboat No. 3, seized the little steamer Mustang, a few days since, on the Mississippi river, somewhere between Baton Rouge and Vicksburg, and brought her into New Orleans, with some thirty men who were on board, acting in the camen who were on board, acting in the ca-pacity of Federal scouts. For some misde-meanor best known to themselves, those men are now held in close quarters, but will receive at an early day a hearing from Gen. Hulburt. The steamer Star, with an equal number of scouts, was also taken possession of by the gunboats on Sunday morning last, and is now in the harbor of New Orleans under the guns of the fleet.

GRAND CELEBRATION BY THE NEGROES. On Tuesday last, the 25th inst., was celebrated in this city the emancipation act lately passed in the States of Missouri and see. At about 9 o'clock A. M., of that day, a vast concourse of over ten thou that day, a vast concourse of over ten thou-sand people. met at Lafayette Square to listen to the able and patriotic speeches of distinguished gentlemen who had volun-teered their services for the occasion.

The band of the 77th Illinois-a regiment organized at Peoria-was present and dis coursed most excellent music, adding much

luster to the proceedings.

Mr. Conway, Superintendent of Negro Labor, made a very eloquent speech, brief, and to the point, in which occurs the fol-"A great change has taken place for the welfare and happiness of humanity; we should all thank God that Liberty and not

slavery was triumphant. Pointing to a church directly opposite to where the speaker stood, and where a distinguished rebel divine had preached, and asked the curses of Heaven to blight and obliterate every vestige of the glorious Government of our restige of the glorious Government of our fathers—pointing to that church he asked where is the minister now? Had his prayers been heard! No! Instead of this, the vengeance of Heaven had fallen upon his own head, and he was now an exiled traitor from the holy walls he had polluted."
Then turning to the City Hall, where two magnificent flags were displayed, he called the attention of his audience to their symbolic grandeur, and the glorious histories wapped up in their folds. And, said he continuing, "those emblems of the nationality and unity of the Republic are there, in part, through the valor and the heroism of the black man. The colored soldiers had proved themselves worthy of their white his own head, and he was now an exiled proved themselves worthy of their white c omrades, and in the struggle for the life and death of the nation, on bloody battle field is, they had shed a lustre upon the arms and history of their country. Wheth-er at Fort Fillow or Fort Fisher, they fought as the Romans fought." The speaker continue d in this strain for some time, and, on the co. uclusion of his remarks, he was loudly and happily applauded.

The mars, all of the day next addressed

stating to them the details of the audience. the line of march was then by the band of the 77th Ill inois, followed in close proximity by a regiment of heavy artillery, (colored); then came a large conco. came a large conco. Tries of then, women and children, followed by a number of societies dressed in regalia um ing through the princip gazed at by thousand of and foes—the procession what is known here as the school of Liberty, where the different so cieties dispersed, some to their homes, and others to the School to listen and part, icipate in the speeches of the eventure.

School to listen and part, icipate in the speeches of the evening.

General Hospitais, New Albany, Indiana. Medical Director of Northern Department in charge of the General Hospitais at Now Albany. Indiana. Medical Director of Northern Department in charge of the General Hospitais at Now Albany. Grant Services on Sunder, A Surgeon, U.S. V. Office, Cincinnati, Ohio.

Surgeon Thes. W. Fry. U. S. V., Superintendent of Hospitais. Office, DePaw Hone. Hospitais of the General Hospitais at Now Albany. A Surgeon U.S. A in charge.

No. S. Clolored, Northwest corner Main and Lafayette, No. Elim Street, between urper Sixth and Seventh; E. Strosier, A Surgeon U.S. A in charge.

No. Main street, between Pearl and Slate; A. S. Green, Floating Hospitai "Ohio" (Colored), Iying at the foot of ower Fourth street; JA Octeriong, A A Surgeon U.S. A in charge.

HOSPITAL CHAPLAINS.

No. 4 and "Ohio," Rev. W. V. Daniels; services on Sundays and Months, Services on Sundays trated, printed on heavy white paper, and contains nearly 200 pages, or about one-half the entire work. Price only 50 cents. Civill & Calvert.

The around and remark: "Dis am n tighty hard on some folks, but it's on de screech white folks." You might write volumes with biting satire of this kind that was to be heard wherever you went.

The around and remark: "Dis am n tighty hard on some folks, but it's on de screech white folks." You might write volumes with biting satire of this kind that was to be heard wherever you went.

BANNERS AND PLAGS.

There were a number of tasteful and appropriate banners. One had a full-sized portrait of our Chief Magistrate, at the head of which stood in golden letters, "Abraham Lincoln," and at the foot, "Our President." Another had a portrait of Maj. Gen. Butler and Maj. Gen. Banks, the former designated "The Hero of New Orleans." the latter "The Hero of Port Hudson." The multiplicity of small flags was unnummultiplicity of small flags was unnumbered. Small boys and grown men, little girls and grown women, each vied with the other in waving the Star-Spangled Banner. The sight of this vast living panorama marching through the city of New Orleans was something to attract attention and it was something to attract attention, and it

DID ATTRACT ATTENTION.

After dark a large number of the colored people again congregated at the school of Liberty, where any quantity of flags, mottoes, and devices of every description, hung around in the greatest profusion. The meeting was well entertained by the manly speeches of Gov. Hahn, Rev. Mr. Conway, Dr. Dostie, Capt. Ingraham, and also by Messrs. Gilbey and Levere, whose speeche were greatly appreciated.

LATE NEWS FROM MOBILE.
Since the arrival of General Davidson at Pascagoula, but little whatever has been said respecting the capture of Mobile. For some time, however, it had been well known in New Orleans that General Granger, with a large force of men, was somewhere near Pascagoula, in the immediate vicinity of Pearl river, but up to a late date very little has been said in civil or military circles regarding him. From a trustworthy source, direct from Mobile Bay, we learn that refugees and deserters are constantly coming in. Among some who have recently come in. Among some who have recently come into our lines, are men who occupied not long since very responsible positions in the Confederacy, and who have recently been connected with the Commissary Department in Mobile. These men report the Union sentiments prevailing there to a remarkable extent, and, notwithstanding the restrictions upon "free speech," the people speak onward for the Union. The feeling for the old flag is more explicitly underor the old flag is more explicitly under stood by actions than even by expressions. General Johnston it is said has already re-lieved General Hood, and is marching in double column to the defense of Mobile, in order to oppose General Granger, who, it is believed, is marching at the head of a large number of men to take possession of the

The destruction of the Mobile and Ohio railroad by the cavalry from Baton Rouge under Gen. Davidson some time since, has cut the rebels completely off from all com-munication with Mobile, save the convey-ance that might be afforded to navigate the Alabama river, which indeed look rather gloomy at present, from the fact that there are not transports enough to convey any considerable army with guns, equipments, etc., at present on the Alabama river, and could not be had at any seasonable time to oppose the onward march of the Federal army. For to march through a wet and marshy country at this time of the year is a "thing which Johnson cannot see," and con-equently it is presumed by those who have some reason to believe that Johnson with his veteran army will make one grand stand at Selma, and give considerable fight to Granger, and others who are not yet mentioned, who are about to take an active part for the regeneration of Mobile to the Union, unless they pull up stakes at once and march out on the double quick. The citizens of Mobile are almost confident of the occupation by the Federals before the expiration of many days. Business houses are principally closed up and the proprietors of the same are awaiting the arrival of the boys in blue before they again resume their daily avocation. Flour in sufficient quan-tities to last the small fragments of Confederates now there and the citizens for at least six months, is in the hands of the specula-tors—formerly rebels of Mobile—who will not dispose of it until after the arrival of the Union troops, when they say it can be sold to much better advantage. Considerable easiness is felt among them, and in fact long all classes, for fear the Johnnies will leave the city in ashes before Granger

makes his appearance.

Dick Taylor cannot be placed at any given point, one day he is reported in Mo-bile, the next day somewhere else, and the last we have heard of him he was at Shrevesport, and Kirby Smith at Nachito-ches, on the Red river, organizing and equiping their men, whom it is said were considerable numbers. Time develope considerable military activity in this department.

DEATH OF AN AMERICAN CONSUL The report of the death of C. J. Hannah, Esq., seems to be confirmed. By a late ar-rival from Mexico we learn that he recent-South America, where he had for some time faithfully acted in the capacity of American Consul. His death is much re-

A FRENCH NEWS-PAPER SUPPRESSED. The La Renaissance, a paper of some ten years existence, published in New Orleans, and having a somewhat extended circula-tion among the Creoles of Louisiana, was suppressed by order of Gen. Hulburt, on account of rebellious sentiment.

DUEL IN HAVANA. Advices from Havanna to the 14th, state that a duel between the editors of the 'El Siglo and Lt. Col. Berri, had taken place. It was occasioned by a criticism in the Siglo, regarding some recent bull fights which had taken place a short distance from Havana. Both parties were wounded. It is red that the civilians disarmed Berri twice, and that this so provoked him that he intends to demand another meeting. Several other duels were talked of in Ha-

By the arrival of the Yazoo, Havana papers of the 21st itst., have been received, and contain but little of interest from Mex-

ico or San Domingo. The Diario de la Marina of the 15th, notes the arrival from the Texas coast of the Enthe arrival from the Texas coast of the En-lish steamer Zephir, with a cargo of cotton. The Diario had received by the same arri-val papers of Houston, Texas, up to the 27th of December last. The blockade run-ner Princess Royal, from Bermuda to Nassau, was lost. Three of her seamen have arrived at Matamoris. The Agnus Trey and Julia were lost, trying to get out of Charleston.

The Agnus Trey and trying to get out of Charleston.

CRESCENT.

Arrival of General Mosquera.

General Thomas C. de Mosquera has arrived here from the Isthmus, on his way to England as Minister of the United States of Columbia. General Mosquera is distinguished for his patriotic and valuable services in all the revolutionary disturbances in his native land during the last half center from the time when he spined the tury, from the time when he joined the army of Bolivar, at the age of fourteen, as a volunteer private, through different grades, up to the rank of general, and recently to the position of Supreme Director of the war. By great efforts he raised the Northern army which put down Melo's rebellion, and during the last three years has performed a series of exploits which have restored peace to bis country. But these results have not to his country. But these results have not been obtained by military means alone. General Mosquera is also eminent as a statesman and diplomatist, and a man of statesman and diplomatist, and a man of practical science, and has displayed an extraordinary degree of resource, ingenuity and perspicacity in various departments of enterprise, the more admirable because directed to patriotic and noble ends.—[N. Y. Evening Post.

The Philadelphia Press says in reference to the oil fever: "We are now in the sifting time. In a hundred days we shall probably see one-half the petroleum companies disa ppear. Probably it will be a smash, and sc mebody get hurt."

The Great Fire in Savannah.

The Magazine Destroyed—Terrific Explosion of Shells and Cartridges-Several Blocks Burned-Loss of Life.

From the Savannah Herald, of January 28.] Last evening, at a little before eleven o'clock, commenced the greatest conflagra-tion that has occurred in this city since 1820. To the usual horrors of an extensive fire were added the dangers of a terrific bom-bardment, attended by more uncertainty, and so occasioning as much excitement an attack by artillery.

ORIGIN OF THE FIRE. The fire was evidently an incendiary one, and was set in a stable in the rear of the building known as the Granite Hall, formerly used by the enemy as a naval maga-zine, at the corner of West Broad and Zubly

THE FIRST ATTEMPTS TO EXTINGUISH THE

The alarm was promptly sounded, and the fire companies repaired immediately to the spot. Several officers, who arrived in fortunate time, either officially or accidentally, at once comprehending the danger, organized the bystanders into a force for the removal of shells and other ammunition from the building, before the fire should reach it. A strong wind was blowing and the flames spread very rapidly. Troops were called out as a guard, a patrol, to assist in the removal of the contents of the building, and to aid in working the engines. Lieut. Col. York, Provost Marshal, and Capt. C. C. Casey, Chief Fireman, worked together most efficiently, the former assigning troops to aid in working the engines, and the latter superintending the

A large number of shells were removed and every effort was made to stay the progress of the flames, but in vain.

Before midnight the ammunition was reached, and then commenced a series of

THE SCENE AT NIGHT.
The roar and crashing of the exploding shells awoke many a sleeper from his quiet repose. People rushed from their houses half dressed, and ran to and fro in frensied

In the Pulaski House there was a rich scene of excitement. Some ran down stairs almost breathless, fully convinced that the rebels were upon us, and that a fierce siege was going on. Indeed, the explosion of the shells would deceive a war-tried veteran, for they rushed forth in continued succession, as if fired from a well sustained

battery.

The excitement was considerably allayed when the real nature of the firing was as-

But a new fear now occurred, the sparks of fire rising from the burning house were borne by a strong northernly wind, threatening to set the whole town on fire; besides the pieces of shells were flying around, rendering it unsafe to go out.

Between twelve and one the scene was sadly, savagely grand. The flames from the burning piles of buildings had spread in one lurid sheet over the city, with a black cloud of smoke like a funeral pile. hovering over them. Every moment hissing, shricking shells would mount in the air, dashing their hurtling fragments To add to the panoramic beauty of this sublime scene, a shell struck the side of the

reservoir, and a jet-de-eu sprang forth, rivaling in beauty any fountain, and looking in the fiery glare like a shower of molten silver.

About this time we ventured toward the scene of ruin and conflagration, and the scene it presented was heart-rending in the extreme. Women and children were rushing around in panie-stricken confusion, some striving to save a little of their effects; others wildly escaping the flying missiles. With death staring them in the face, the fire companies were on the spot actively stri-ying to subdue the devouring elements. What made the moral courage they dis-played the greater, a report got currency that several barrels of powder were in a building contiguous, toward which the fire was rapidly advancing.

We saw a few dead and some wounded men lying on the street or being carried away. Women and children were huddled in groups under shelter of walls and ouses, trembling both with cold and fear. In the confusion families were separated and it was painful to see mothers rushing back through the flames and flying mis-siles, seeking their children, and when found, frantically embracing them and bearing them from the living flames. We have seen towns sacked, we have witnessed many a battle field, but so fear-fully grand and appalling a sight we have

scarcely ever witnessed.

About 2 o'clock, most of the shells had exploded, and citizens and soldiers were collecting to render all the assistance they could. All night they were busily engaged trying to stay the devouring elements, and

uing those in the burning houses.

SCENES AFTER THE FIRE. This morning the appalling extent of the ruin and devastation could be fully real-ized. The buildings on both sides of West Broad, on to Ann street and St. Gaul, while the buildings along Congress street, Pine street, Broughton street and Zubly street, were all in a heap of ruins, with nothing but tall, spectre looking chimnies and smoking piles remaining. An area of some twenty acres of land and over one hundred houses must have been burned down. The trees along Broad street were shattered and term by the frequents of shells, and even torn by the fragments of shells, and even

some of the houses, which had escaped the fire, suffered considerably. So violent had been the explosion, and so desperate its effects, that the streets were covered with fragments. Some of them even struck close to the Green Monument and Pulaski House, others reached the harbor, threatening the vessels at anchor there. The streets and walks were cove ed with fragments of broken shells, and the surprise is that a larger number of lives have

ot been lost.
In the stable in rear of Mrs. Morrell's house, where the fire is said to have origi-nated, were the burned skeletons of two cows and several hogs. Just at the corner of Broughton and Broad streets, the char-red remains of a human body was found lying. It presented a most ghastly specta-cle; all the flesh and hair and some of the limbs were burned into cinders, while the head and trunk remained, presenting the appearance of a much decayed mummy. It had been dragged out of a house near,

and whether an inmate or one of the fire-men, we have not ascertained. It was a sad sight to see houseless women and children weeping over the ruins of their late homes. They were now outcasts, as poor and shelterless as Lazarus. Many, who consoled thems lives that they had their comfortable homes spared them from the wreck of war, where they could nestle and toil through the world anew, now felt the cold hand of utter hopelessness press

AMONG THE SHIPPING. As the fire increased in volume, and spread with rapidity, the excitement among the vessels lying in the river increased. It looked as though the entire city was doomed to destruction, and preparations were made to get away from the docks and drop down the river out of reach of the drop down the river out of reach of the flames. All the steamboats were under way and well down the river before two o'clock. Preparations were made also to tow the sailing vessels out of danger. For-tunately, the necessity of moving did not arise, although the vessels were somewhat exposed to the flying fragments of shells. The Daniel Webster was hit by a piece of

THE LOSSES OF LIFE AND PROPERTY.
It is impossible to ascertain, as yet, the loss of life and property.
We have heard of some six or eight being killed, and a large number wounded. In

property the loss must have been large. The block of houses, with several detached residences, that have been destroyed, must in themselves be worth an immense sum, independent of the furniture, goods and property they contained.

OTHER INCENDIARY ATTEMPTS. During the night several other incendiary

NO. 250

attempts were made.

Near the Arsenal, towards morning, were found two boxes of powder suspiciously placed. Shells were bursting all around out the powder was removed to a safe spot

before it got ignited.

Between two and three o'clock Captain
Henry E. Lord, C. S., with T. C. Wood, one
of his clerks, while passing St. Andrew's
Hall, discovered signs of fire above. They entered the building, but at the head of the stairs were halted and ordered down by some unknown person, whom they supposed to be a guard. On arriving outsi suspicions were again excited, and they again entered the building, accompanied by Mr. Havens, chief operator of the Military Telegraph. They were unchallenged this time, and proceeded to the upper part of the building, where they found a fire kindled among some mattresses. They succeeded in extinguishing it, but did not discover the person who first challenged

An attempt was also made on the Exchange, and on several other buildings in the city during the night.

Affairs in North Carolina. The Fortress Monroe correspondent of Norfolk Old Dominion, writing February

The "reign of terror" hitherto spoken of as existing in North Carolina has not been exaggerated in the least. About eighty refugees from that State—mostly from Chowan county—arrived at this port yesterday. They were miserably clad, and claim to have once been wealthy. One of he party stated that he owned three hundred slaves before the war, and had over five hundred acres of land under cultivaion. They also state that there is a large party in the present Legislature in favor of peace, and they will yet place the State in a different attitude toward the United States

Resolutions and counter-resolutions are continually introduced in that body with-out being acted upon. No public business is transacted-no laws are enacted, but the whole time of the Legislature is taken up in the discussion of these peace resolutions. No man's life is safe in the State, whether Union or secesh. Confederate and Federal deserters overrun the State alike, plundering, and often murdering the peo-ple. These deserters recognize no parties, law, or order; but infest the highways nd mountains in numbers too strong to

They also say that Lee is sending troops Weldon, and that the Chowan river is live with Yankee gunboats. The militia are of no further use to the Confederates, as they absolutely refuse to fight even when forced into the field.

One of this party, a Mr. Seddons, for-merly a leading light in the Whig party of the Old North State, thinks that the military spirit of the Confederates is completely bro-ken, and that we will not have much rouble in the future in crushing the rebel-Some of the counties, towns, and villages in North Carolina are entirely depopulated, not a human creature residing in them. Mr. Seddons thinks if the war continues a

year longer, North Carolina, outside of the principal cities, will be reduced to a howl-ing wilderness. Those who are able, and have the means, are moving out of the State into the lower counties of Virginia or into Tennessee and South Carolina. The punishment meted out to these peo

pie has been terrible in the extreme.

An Incident of the War. A letter from Minnesota to the Rochester Democrat tells this interesting story: Let me relate to you and your readers an icident of the war which has lately come o my knowledge, and which has never before found its way into the newspapers. In the class of 185-, at Waterville College, Maine, were two young men who had been chums while fitting for college, at the same chool, and were chums through the entire ollege course, and after graduating purued their legal studies at the same school, and were chums here also. After admission to the bar, one went South to seek his fortune, the other West. After the breaking out of the rebellion, the one who went South enlisted in the robel army, the other in the Union army. They both after-ward rose to the rank of colonel, and both took part in the battle of Mission Ridge, in

which the regiment in command of the Union colonel was ordered to take at the point of the bayonet. The battery was taken, but both Colonels fell mortally wounded. After the fight was over, a Union Captain, himself a classmate over, a Union Captain, himself a classmate of the two Colonels, being detailed to bury the dead, found the two college classmates and chums lying side by side on the battle-field, with their right hands clasped, and both dead. They had evidently recognized each other after being wounded, and the old ties of friendship had asserted their supremacy, and together their spirits had passed into the eternal world. Side by side,

ommand of their respective regin The rebel colonel at the head of a Te

see regiment, was in support of a battery.

n the same grave, they sleep their last sleep.

Another fact in reference to this college class is worth mentioning. Of the thirty-tive surviving members of the class, thirty are now, or have been, in the Union army. Of the other five, three are cripples, and the remaining two offered themselves as volun-teers, but were not accepted on account of physical disability. They have earned, and

A YOUNG MAN SHOOTS HIS FATHER. MOTHER AND WIFE .- By the Adrian (Mich) Expositor, we have the full details of the arrest and confession of David F. Bivans, who murdered his parents and wife in the town of Woodstock, Lenawee county, on Tuesday night, January 31st:

Bivans was arrested at Grafton, Ohio, on Thursday, brought back to Adrian, and lodged in jail. He frankly confesses the crime, and says he did it to get rid of his amily relatives so as to marry a girl at ton, of whom he had become enamor-He had been living at Grafton, lately. and left there Monday for the express pur pose of committing the deed. He went to Hudson, hired a horse and buggy, and pro-ceeded across the country to his father's residence, some twelve miles distant. His residence, some twelve miles distant. His father was absent at an uncles, but was sent for and came home; watching his opportunity the murderer shot his father through the head, and followed this up by shooting his mother. His young wife, who expected shortly to give birth to a child, sprang to his side, and by the most endearing entragtics, nleaded that he would do ing entreaties, pleaded that he would do her no harm. He states that he embraced and kissed her, and that she kissed him, when he thinks he shot her twice. He quickly set fire to the house, expecting to hide all traces of his horrid work, and immediately returned to Hudson in time to take the early morning train east on Wednesday.

NEW YORK AND MASSACHUSETTS DEMOC-RACY.—Every Democratic member of the New York Senate voted against the Constitutional Amendment; every Democratic member of the Massachusetts House of exposed to the flying fragments of shells.

The Daniel Webster was hit by a piece of shell, but sustained no damage.

The revenue cutter Nemaha, Captain McGowan, dropped down to the cotton warehouses to cover and protect them.

THE LOSSES OF LIFE AND PROPERTY.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 11 1865.

SPECIAL NOTICE

To those in Arrears.

As cash down is demanded for every article used in our business, we are compelled to call on all in arrears to pay up at once.

After February no paper will be sent unless the money is paid in advance. All in arrears not paid up at that time will be stricken off our mail books. Send your or-

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" one year 10 (Weekly, one year 2 (
				money,	will	b	
promi	otly atter	nded t	0.		media		

The Rebellion Versus Democracy.

We believe it was Mr. Hume who said that there is no subject upon which the judgment of men is more frequently in error, and no subject upon which they are that such an experiment would only be bankers discounting very sparingly, and only for the best so apt to be disappointed, as the results growing out of untried, but apparently wise and well-matured political measures. The effect of a law or the fruits of a given

result of the pro-slavery secession rebellion at the South. Starting out upon the theory of what Mr. Starthag ealls "the theory of what Mr. Stephens calls "the ultimate and absolute sovereignty of the States"they have founded a military dynasty in which every vestige of State action and "State rights" is lost and merged in the most remorseless despotism in modern history. Mr. Davis and his followers thought it very competent and very smart and very bold for each State separately to secede and wage war on the old Union; but now lustily declare that it is wholly incompetent, and very dull and very cowardly for any State to think of making peace, or returning to

Starting out for the avowed purpose of nessee, Arkansas and Louisiana are abollag behind so many brilliant and powerful

is this a full view of the case? Was there ing as a Kentuckian to ask the general govnot something more even in the motives ernment to make an exception in favor of not something more even in the motives ernment to make an exception in favor of leading Southern men than they would our State in this matter? Has heroic blood avow as a motive for the war? Democracy died out of Kentucky? Are we so inferior cured hams at 24c, and 500 hams at 24c. Small sales of is regulated, and in many respects, mode- of Missouri, of Western Virginia, of Tenry, the dominant power, the living prin-ciple of our Government. The Southern-Republic? Is there any justice in paying kitts at \$3, No. 2, large, in kitts \$2.55, half bbls at \$10.40. fest that the voting power, and therefore is it just to pay disloyal owners, even adthe power of public opinion was, by the mitting that the claim is otherwise tenable? tendency and increase of population, going Are there any disloyal owners in Kento the North and West.

they had held it. The election of 1860 de- as we obtain control of that region? And monstrated that, and it was resented as a political affront, a violation of their vested rights. The apprehension of this coming event had brooded over them for many years, and that, in conjunction with the tendency and teachings of the institution of slavery, had made them hate not merely the North and Yankees, not merely abolitionism-had made them hate much deeper, had made them hate the very foundation and motive power of our Government, The object of the war was to restrict the rights of mankind, not merely in the matter of African slavery, but also in regard to the suffrage and governing power of the white man.

As early as 1851, a leading spirit of Southing that "system" they concluded to with a cargo of cotton and rice: wage war on democracy. Another, in 1855, said of the rule of the majority as provided for in our Government: "It is more powerful and more grinding in its tyranny than the corresponding in the conduct of the persons who took the provisions was particularly observed by Northern gentlemen. White men, women and children came with baskets, which were filled. These people were generally of the poorer class. The wealthy families of Sayannah, who were as much in read of the poorer of the poorer class. Czar," "more infallible than the Pope," and that "in England the ability togovern has been preserved by a highly aristocratic their turns, and received their share of supports the state of the porter class. The wealthy families are the poorer class and the poorer class. The wealthy families are the poorer class and the poorer class are the poorer class. The wealthy families are the poorer class are the poorer class. The wealthy families are the poorer class are the poorer class. The wealthy families are the poorer class are the poorer class are the poorer class are the poorer class. The wealthy families are the poorer class are the poorer clas constitution, both social and political." Another in 1861, said: "The Union has served its purposes; at the North the progress and tendency of opinion is to democracy; the South must so modify its institutions as to remove the people further from the direct exercise of power; at the South men see the necessity of stronger government, its people are the most aristocratic in the world, and aristocracy is the only the direct exercise of power; at the South in the world, and aristocracy is the only safeguard of liberty." Another, in the same year said, "those pestilent and pernicious dogmas, "the greatest good to the greatest number," the majority shall rule," are the frightful sources of disorder never to be quieted, revolutions the most radical and sanguinary, philosophies the most and sanguinary, philosophies the most false and passions the most wild and destructive. The experiment of the Democratic Republic of America has failed." And yet another contended that "the government should be taken from the heels of society and placed in the head," that is taken from the many and given to the few. Indeed, only a few months ago Mr. Davis, in his interview with Col. Jacques, of our army, without putting the thing so plainly, contended that the masses always had permitted a few to do their thinking for them. He will learn something on that subject

THE DAILY PRESS
They have comprehended but a very meagre portion of the real interest at stake—for the very good reason that they have hardly begun to understand the spirit and aims of the rebel leaders. Had there been a better appreciation of the actual truth, the war would never have lagged as it has been suffered to from the beginning.

The evidence of such men as Col, Hamilton, who is fresh from the active scenes of the rebellion, and who has watched it with penetrating eye from its first step, is of penetrating eye from its first step.

the rebellion, and who has watched it with penetrating eye from its first step, is of peculiar value. Their conclusions, formed on the spot, face to face with the monster, are of infinitely more weight than the notions of Northern men, who know it only by occasional glimpses in the far distance. It is well that their testimony should be brought before our public whenever it can be obtained. The gentlemen who have induced Col. Hamilton to address our people with tained. The gentlemen who have induced Col. Hamilton to address our people with instruction and appeal, have done the good cause precious service. Col. Hamilton has no hesitation in pronouncing the issue now pending to be the very highest, and broadest, and deepest possible. It is, to his mind, nothing more nor less than a struggle between the ultimate principles of civil government—a question whether the rule of the few or the rule of the many shall prevail. He presents it as his settled conviction that the leaders in this rebellion are actuated by a distinct purpose to settled conviction that the leaders in this rebellion are actuated by a distinct purpose to
supplant popular government and establish
a monarch, and that this comes from their
bellief that slavery can have no effective a monarch, and that this comes from their belief that slavery can have no effectual safeguard except what the strongest form of government can afford. Therefore, he warns us not to rest upon the idea that mere territory, or even mere nationality, is at stake in this conflict. What has really got to be decided, as he justly views it, is not whether the flag itself shall be deprived of a third of its stars, or whether the flag asserting the stars and st. Louissirups scarce at \$1.35 to 1.55 to 1.55 per gallon, as to package and quality. Good Eastern and St. Louissirups scarce at \$1.35 to 1.55 to 1.55 per gallon, as to package and quality. of a third of its stars, or whether the flag itself shall continue to exist, but whether the Republican principle, which has given the flag all its glory, is or is not to perish. He rightly declares that the coexistence of a monarch and a republic between the Great

another name for perpetual war.

We are, therefore, shut up to the absolute necessity of meeting this question now, once for all, and in fidelity to the great principles of the Declaration of Independence, which our forefathers sealed with course of policy are so often just the contrary of what was designed, that nothing but experience can be relied upon.

To common observation this has been the

can doubt that he is right. With such an issue involved in this war who can doubt the complete triumph of the Federal arms, the principles of liberty, the rights of human nature, a more perfect welding of the Union, and a glorious vindi- quote No. 500 at 74 to 75c, No. 600 at 72c, and No. cation of man's capacity for self-govern-

Are We Mendicants!

It would be but an act of simple justice if the Federal Congress should appropriate the sum of \$34,179,246, the present estimated value of slave property in Kentucky, to be distributed among the slaveholders of this State in the event of our Legislature acceptstrengthening, expanding and perpetua- ing the anti-slavery amendment to the Conting negro slavery, they have mortally stitution. This suggestion is made by Govwounded it, and even if the Constitutional Amendment did not step in and furnish it with a legal death and decent burial, it is doomed by the events of the last four years to linger, and lingering, to die. Whtle rebellion is murdering free white people that slavery may live, the free white people of Maryland, Missouri, West Virginia, Tendard Maryland, Missouri, West Virginia, Missouri appropriate the sum covering the present valuation of slave property in the State. ishing slavery, and Kentucky will not long We hope that Governor Bramlette's proposition will be accepted by Congress.-[Louisville Journal.

So much for State rights and slavery. But Would the editor of the Journal be willavow as a motive for the war? Democracy died out of Kentucky? Are we so inferior is the foundation of this Government. It in manhood to the inhabitants of Maryland, rated in its workings through our represen- nessee that we shrink from undertaking tative system. But democracy is the theo- our own burdens? Are we ready to assume ry, the dominant power, the living prin- the distinction of the one beggar State of the ers loved power, and had learned to love it from the National Treasury for Kentucky and bbls \$15.50; No. 2, common, in kitts, \$2.65, and half more by living nearly always in possession slaves, and not paying for those of the of it. For many years it had been mani- other States we have named? And, again, tucky?

The love of power is great, the loss of dominion is bitter. These men saw they could not always hold the Government as is there the remotest possibility that the people of this nation will be willing to add to the already ponderous and overshadowing debt of the Government, the sum that would be required to deal impartially with all the claimants thus suggested?

If the people of Kentucky are ready to answer all these questions in the affirmative, they should at once don the rags and manners of mendicancy, and approach the General Government with abjectness and supplication.

Popular Feeling in Savannah. From the Boston Transcript.

Accounts from Savannah differ greatly in regard to the true state of popular feeling As early as 1851, a leading spirit of Southern discontent said "Democracy is incompatible with the whole system of Southern society." Instead of manfully abandoning that "system" they concluded to the state of the true state of popular leading in that city. The following statements are made upon the authority of passengers by the statement Rebecca Clyde, which took out the contributions of the citizens of New York. That vessel arrived home yesterday with the contributions of the citizens of New York. plies. In answer to questions of men who desired to know into whose hands the pro-visions were going, the negroes acknowl-edged the facts. These negroes constituted a third of the number of applicants. Some of the persons who received the contribu-tions expressed their thankfulness, but this

class was small. Much coolness is manifested towards the men of the North; the dislike of many of the citizens of Savannh is scarcely conceal-

ed, and sullenness is almost everywhere ex-The people of Savannah are convinced their desire for an early peace, and write to their friends through the lines, advising them to abandon the secession movement. During the past four weeks about four thou-sand letters which have been read by our officers, and forwarded, contain this ex-

war on too narrow grounds altogether, the State within the Federal lines,

COMMERCIAL.

OFFICE OF THE LOUISVILLE UNION PRESS, FRIDAY EVENING, February 10, 1865.

The jebbing and country trade is quite active and inin all the leading branches of country and improving, and was quite clear and pleasant to-day, and moderating fast, the thermometer ranging as high as 45. The river is unchanged, but still rather full of floating ice, which considerably obstructs navigation, but at present the river trade is very dull. Receipts of produce, from the country are somewhat on the increase, and the high rates heretofore prevailing canuot now be obtained. We also note a light supply of country bacon, tained. We also note a light supply of country bacon, tained. We also note a light supply of country bacon, tained. We also note a light supply of country bacon, tained. We also note a light supply of country bacon, tained. We also note a light supply of country bacon, tained. We also note a light supply of country bacon, tained. We also note a light supply of country bacon, tained. We also note a light supply of country bacon, tained. We also note a light supply of country bacon, tained. We also note a light supply of country bacon, tained. We also note a light supply of country bacon, tained. We also note a light supply of country bacon, tained. We also note a light supply of country bacon, tained we also note a light supply of country bacon, tained we have a light supply of country bacon, the light supply of count

The flour market is rather dull, owing in part to a decline at other points, but as the stocks are light, prices submitted on briefs.

at \$1 20 to 1 35 per gallon, as to package and quality. Good
Eastern and St. Louis sirups scarce at \$1 35 to 1 45 in small
packages, while inferior sells at \$1 10 to 1 25. Limited sales

Dr. J. SKILLEN HOUGHTON, Acting Surgeon, N.O. sugar at 26e for old crop, and 27 to 27/2c for choice new crop in hhds, with sales of dray load lots of hard sugars at 30 to 31c, We quote good rice at 15½ to 16c. and 15c for inferior.

The money market was dull and very close to-day, the paper. Gold is slightly on the downward scale, opening

211/4, and closing at notin at 210/2. In		
buying and selling to-day at the follo	wing rate	s for cur
rency:		
eseriers are constantly com	Buying.	Selling
Go'd	210	213
Silver	200	204
Kentucky Banks	Par.	Pat
Indiana and Ohio	Par.	
Eastern	J dis.	
State Bank Tennessee	50	55
Planters' Bank, Tenn	70	75
Union Bank, "	65	
Virginia and North Carolina	20	25
Georgia, South Carolina and Alabama	a 35	40
Eastern Exchange	1-107014	dis. Par
5-20 Coupons		
5-20 Bonds		110
Demand Notes		***
Government Vonchers	8(a)10 d	ig.
Orders on Washington		0032

COTTON AND COTTON YARNS-Cotton market is in animate, and we quote ordinary to middling Tennessee at 60 to 75 cents. Sales of yarns light, and we

at 68 to 69c per dozen.

COUNTRY PRODUCE—Green Apples, scarce, at 4 90 to \$4 50, as to quality, per barrel; dried Apples, in demand at 12@14c per lb for new; dried Peaches, none. Butter, 40@45c, in boxes or firkins; choice, 48@50c. Bees wax nominal at 50@60c. Brooms, common, 4 50@5 25; beat Shaker, 4 60@6 25 \$\frac{1}{2}\$ doz. Cheese—Western Reserve, in lots, 21@2132c to the trade, and 22c to retailers; Ha 221/2c. Dairy cheese, choice, 25c. Feathers dull, and buyers are offering 60@62c. Flax seed buying at \$2 75\(\text{32}\) 80. Ginsong nominal at 95\(\text{c@\$1}\) 00. Beans nominal at \$2 10\(\text{G}\)2 20 for white. Petatoes are scarce at \$4 23\(\text{G}\)4 50 \$\(\text{B}\) bbl, in lots, while choice Northern command \$4 50@5 00. Onions, in lots, \$6 00 to \$6 50 \$8 barrel. Eggs dull at 42@43c per dezen in barrels for limed, and 45@48c for fresh, packed.

COAL—Best Pittsburg continues to retail at 32c per

bushel, delivered, or \$8 per load of 25 bushels. Light supply of Pomeroy coal, with sales to boats at 25c. CANDLES AND SOAP-Manufacturers quote Star candles selling in lots at 28@30e for short weights, and 32c for 14 oz. Mold or tallow candles 20@21c in lots, and 22c for summer pressed. German soap, pure, 15c in lots, while common ranges from 11 to 13c. DOMESTICS-Sales of Great Western sheetings In

HAY-The demand is rather limited, and buyers are offering \$23 per ton for round lots of baled timothy, with small sales at \$29. Sales from stores at \$31 to 32 per ton. Sales of loose hay at \$125 per 100 lbs, or \$25 per ton. Stocks on hand light. Straw, baled, \$16 per tun. PROVISIONS AND LARD—Mess pork we quote nomi-

shoulders at 20c, loose, clear ribbed sides 22½c, plain hams 23c, and sugar-cured at 24 to 25c. Lard 22@22½c in tierces, and 25c for prime leaf in kegs. Country Bacon is coming in in small lots, with sales to dea'ers from wag-ons at 18/2@19c for shoulders. 23c for hams, and 23/2@24c for clear sides. Country lard in kegs 25c.

RAGS-In good demand at 8@81/2c for cotton, white and

colored; also 8c for jeans and linseys, while soft wool range from 10 to 13c; hard wool 1c per pound. STARCH.-We quote best Madison at 8%c in round lots, and small sales at 9@94c. SALT—We quote Kanawha and Ohio river salt, by the 100 bbl lots or more, at 65c per bushel, and small lots at

WOOL-Dull, and buying at 60c in grease, and 90 to 95c WHISKY—We quote raw firm at \$220, with a sale of 18 bbls, and a sale of 2½ year old Bourbon at \$4 50.

LOUISVILLE TOBACCO MARKET.

Friday .- The market appears to be about the same as terday, with a steady demand, and sales at the auction yesterday, with a steady demand, and sales at the auction warehouses of \$3 hhds, as follows;

AT THE LOUISVILLE=1 hhd of stems at \$3.50, 2 hhds inferior lugs at \$7.50 to 9.60, 4 hhd at \$10.50; 4 hhds light leaf \$13.50 to 15.50, 16 hhdb at \$19.75 to 26.50, 1 at \$29, and 1 at \$20.50. In the break prices were refused for 15 hhds.

AT THE BOONE—I high trashy lugs at \$1.20 to 7.50, 2 of light lugs at \$5 to \$5.0, 3 of heavy lugs at \$10 to 11.75, 2 at \$12.25 to 12.75, 1 of inferior leaf at \$15.25, and 7 of medium leaf at \$25 to 30.50.

AT THE NINTH STREET—4 high low grade as \$7 to 5.05, 1 high at \$10, 3 at \$15.75 to 16.75, and 1 of good leaf at \$34.25. \$34 25.

AT THE PICKETT-8 hhds trashy lugs at \$6 25 to 7 95, 10 hhds light lugs at \$8 10 to 10 25.1 hhd at \$10 75, 1 at \$12 25, and s hhds light and medium leaf at \$13 to 21 75,

TELEGRAPHIC MARKETS.

New York Market.

New York Market.

New York, Feb. 10-P.M.

Cotton heavy and lower; 85@87 for middling. Flour 10c better for common and medium grades, with more doing; good brands are dul; \$9.75@9 & for extra State, \$10 weg.1 10 for extra B H O, and \$11 15@11 \$0 for trade brands; closing steady; no sellers at inside quotations. Whisky dull and lower; Western \$2.25. Wheat 1 to 2c better and a fair milling demand; amber winter Western \$2.45. Chacago spring \$218. Kye more doing; \$18.7½ cash, and \$1.90 to the Government for old mixed Western. Outs dull at \$1.11 for Western. Wool quiet. Petroleum dull; crude \$4.5½; refined free \$6.068. Pork-Prime mess firm but not very active; sales of \$5.00 blis at \$53.75.063 for brine mess, \$5.00,35.50 for one year old do, cash and regular way, closing at \$31.25 cash, \$50,000.50 for prime, and \$34.75.053 for prime mess, \$5.00,000.50 for prime, and \$34.75.053 for prime mess, at \$2.00,000.50 for prime, and \$3.75.053 for prime mess, and \$2.10,24 for extra mess. Beef hums quiet at 25.05.50. Dressed hogs firm at 15.50.064 for Western. Bacon dull and quiet; \$200,000.50 for Cumberland cut, and 20% for long cut hams. Out meats mere active; 17.01.7% for shoulders, and 18.00.25 for hams. Lard rather filmer \$4.19.000.44 for long cut hams. Lard rather filmer \$4.19.000.44 for long cut hams. Lard rather filmer \$4.19.000.45 for long cut hams. Also Lard rather filmer \$4.19.000.45 for long cut hams. Also Lard rather filmer \$4.19.000.45 for long cut hams. Also Lard rather filmer \$4.19.000.45 for long cut hams. Also Lard rather filmer \$4.19.000.45 for long cut hams. Beef cash at \$4.000.45 for long cut hams. Beef cash at \$4.000.45 for long cut hams. Beef cash and long tion, at 24%. Butter firm; Ohio 35668; State 43658. Cheese steady at 14622.

Money easy and a large supply at 6 per cent. Sterling lower and dull at 108½6.105%. Gold dull and lower, opening at 211½, declining to 210½, and closing at 210½. Stocks firmer; N W 35½; R 135½; CB &Q 117½; Ft W 91½; A & T H 70; B &Q 10; T C 118½; M 8.0½; M C 113; Reading 108½; Hugison 107½; N Y C 115½; Eric 75½; Hartem 76½; Mariposa 1; U 86% 81 coupons 110½; 5-20 coupons 102½; 10-40 coupons 102½; O & M cert. 27½; Ca. ton 31½.

Cincinnati Market. CINCINNATI, Feb. 10-P. M.

GINCINNATI, Feb. 10-P. M.

Flour unchanged; superfine \$5.75, extra \$9369.25, high
grades \$9.50611. Wheat steady at \$1.9921.95 for red.

corn and eats unchanged. By \$1.3021.35. Barley in
better demand; 6000 bushels prime fall sold at \$1.6061.62.

Whisky \$2.18, with sales of 500 bbls. Provisions rather

firmer. Mess pork saleable at \$37637.50, but holders

asked \$2.8, and a good demand for lard; at the close 1000

tierees sold at 21 for country, and 21½621N for city. Bulk
meats in fair demand, especially shou ders at 15½61N,

and a good demand for sugar cured hams at 25 canvassed, and 23 un-canvassed. Coffee firm at 44646. Gold 209.

Jilver 195.

Chicago Market. CHICAGO, Feb. 10. CHICAGO, Feb. 10.

Flour quiet. Wheat declined \(\frac{1}{2} \) \(\text{c.} \) Sales at \(\frac{1}{2} \) \(\frac{1}{ prime inactive at \$31@31 50. Hams quiet at 16@16!4. Lar firm at 21@20, Receipts—Flour 600 barrels. Wheat 9,500 bush. Oats 27.000 bush.

An Illustration-not by Old Abe. An editorial in the New York Evening Post deprecating the attempted peace ne-

before he gets through with the undertaking he now has on hands.

The real question at issue in this matter was happily and forcibly stated by the New York World, an able and sometimes virulent opposition journal, which seemed to have a loyal interval on the 4th of October, 1832, when it said:

The Northern people have accepted this officers, and forwarded, contain this expression of sentiment.

Gifford was a coarse satirist. In a note to one of the satires he alludes to the case of "three Irishmen who wentfive miles to suck a bull and came back dry." We have too much respect for our Chief Magistrate to apply the anecdote to the party who went to Fortress Monroe on the errand which has been invited to make an official visitation to that part of the State within the Federal lines.

Court of Appeals.

FRANKFORT, Feb. 10 .- Causes Decided .-FRANKFORT, Feb. 10.—Causes Decided.—Donaldson vs Barrett, Henderson, reversed; Wilson, Hicks & Kinsey vs Daugherty, &c., Fleming, and prices are quite firm, as the stocks of the leading articles of import are much reduced. The receipts, however, are increasing, but not as yet equal to the demand, and the prospects favor a good spring trade in all the leading branches of business. The weather is improving, and was quite clear and pleasant to-day, and the proposed business. The weather is improving, and was quite clear and pleasant to-day, and the proposed business. The weather is improving, and was quite clear and pleasant to-day, and the proposed business. The weather is improving, and was quite clear and pleasant to-day, and the proposed business. The weather is improving, and was quite clear and pleasant to-day, and the proposed business. The weather is improving, and was quite clear and pleasant to-day, and the proposed business. The weather is improving, and was quite clear and pleasant to-day, and the proposed business. The weather is improving, and was quite clear and pleasant to-day, and the proposed business. The weather is improving the proposed business are proposed by the propo

WE are authorized to announce WM. KAYE, the pres ent incumb nt, as candidate for re-election to the office of Mayor o the City of Louisville at the coming April

SPECIAL NOTICES.

HOWARD ASSOCIATION. - Discases of the Nervous, Semi nal and Urinary Organs. New and reliable treatment. Reports sent free of charge in sealed envelopes. Address Seath Ninth st., Philadelphia, Pa. d29 3m

Da. Thomas A. Hubler,—Dear Sir, I have used your popular Worm Candy and cheerfully give my testimony in its favor, as one of the most pleasant as well as offica clous worm destroyers I have ever known. It had the desired effect in relieving the children of worms. Louisville, May 15th, 1864.

THE LADIES' KENTUCKY UNION AID SOCIETY wish to inform the public that Mr. Philip Speed is the only person authorized to collect money for them.

Feeling that all are as much interested as themselves in the cause in which they are laboring, they prefer the convolution of the cause in which they are laboring, they prefer the convolution of the cause in which they are laboring, they prefer the convolution of the cause in which they are laboring, they prefer the convolution of the cause in which they are laboring, they prefer the convolution of the cause in which they are laboring they are laboring to the cause in which they are laboring they are laboring they are laboring the cause in the cause in Clinton County, Indiana, 14 miles east of Lafayette; near the village of Mulberry; 31 acres improved comparison of the cause of the c the cause in which they are laboring, they prefer the con tributions to be voluntary, and contributions of mone; may be s at to Mrs. E. W. Rupert, Treasurer of the Sc of clothing, food or material to be plainly directed to th Ladies' Kentucky Union Aid Society at the rooms of the Sanitary Commission, on Fifth street, between Main and Market. Hespital committees are already formed for dis-tributing at the hospitals whatever may be sent, jy2 tf

BUSINESS NOTICES.

Fine Clothing

Fine Overcoats; Fine Dress Suits; Fine Business Suits:

Boys' Clothing (all Sizes); Shirts, Hosiery, Underwear, &c.; For sale at GREATLY REDUCED PRICES at Main st., opposite the National.

Initials Stamped on Letter Paper and Envel Visiting and Wedding Card ENGRAVING

ESTABLISHMENT STATIONERY EMPORIUM, No. 42 West Fourth Street,

SHIPLEY & SMITH. Special attention given to Coloring Initials Monograms and Crests on Paper.

FINE HAVANA CIGARS A TC. G. TACHAU & BBO.'S, jai73mins No. 505 Main st., bet. Fifth and Sixth.

PAPER WAREHOUSE. A. V. DUPONT & CO., Manufacturers and Wholesale DEALERS IN

PAPER. Highest Market Price Paid for

10,000 Reams Assorted Wrapping Paper; 500 Reams Straw Boards; 550 Gross Bonnet Boards; 100 Cases Assorted Letter Paper;

1,000 Reams Manilla Paper; 2,000,000 Envelopes Assorted.

FOR SALE BY
A. V. DUPONT & CO.

STRAYED.

OTRAYED OR STO! EN-A SMAL!, BLACK AND TAY Colored Terrier Slut, werring a red col ar. A liberal reward will be paid for her return to Al. Bou-lier, 215 Fifth street

FURS &C.

FURS AT COST HAVE STILL LEFT A GOOD ASSORTMENT OF

LADIES' FURS. Which I will close out

AT COST.

HATS AND CAPS

Is large and very complete; al o of GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS

NEGLIGE SHIRTS AT REDUCED PRICES BY

Wm. F. Osborn, 225 MAIN ST., BET. SECOND AND THIRD.

AUCTION SALES. BY S. G. HENRY & CO. Desirable Broadway Building Lot

and 2 Two-Story Brick Houses and Lots, AT AUCTION.

O's wednesday afte broom, FeB' allary 5, at commencing at the Corner of Thirteent', street, four valuable Building lots, 80 and 50 feet from s by 210 deep; allow two Two-Story Brick Dwelling house', and lot, lot 50 feet font by 210 deep. Terms cash. S. G. HENRY & CO., febli. Public Sale of Gov'srnment Stock

WILL BE SOLD AT PUP LIC AUCTION, TO THE COURSE, near the city, 1,000 Horses and Ms res, Condemned; 200 Mules, Conder ned.

Terms Cash, and the property to be removed same day at risk of owner.

Sale to commence 2 t 10 o'clock A. M. on Monday, the 20th day of Februar', 1865, and to continue deily, from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., until they are all dayosed of.

Ji Jihn T. Allen, capt. and A. Q. M. ASS'T Q'RMAST'RS , OFFICE, LOUISVILLE, Feb. 9, 1865.

WILLOF' ER FOR SAIR AT PUBLIC AUCTION, gotiations of Mr. Lincoln with the rebel Commissioners, end with this rather too forcible illustration:

1 on MON'DAY, FEBRUARY 20, 1865, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the Gov' runnent Warehouse in Lexington, Ky., a lot of cond and Clothing, Camp and Garrison Equipage and Quertermaster's Stores.

Ter'as cash in U.S. Treasury notes. M'COY & FERRIER. Sa'ie to continue until all is sold.

P g order of Brevet Major General S. G. BURBRIDGE.

JOHN A. MORRIS, Capt. and A. Q. M. E. A. H. BEYLAND, Au tioneer. Lexington, Ky., Feb 4, 1855.

Best Brands of Chewing and Smoking A T.C. G. TACH AU & BRO.'S, jal7 3mins No. 505 Main st., bet. Fifth and Sixth.

HARDWARE.

COLLIS ORMSBY,

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC HARDWARE,

410 Main St., N. S., bet. Fourth and Bullitt. LOUISVILLE, KY.

Hardware and Cutlery. CKATES, SHOVELS AND TONGS, COAL HODS, Oknives, Forks, Spoons, Ladles, Irons, Waiters, Coffee Intelligence has just been received of the and Spice Mills, Nut Cracks, Foot Scrapers, Nails, Tacks, Brads, Locks, Latches, Belts, Hinges, Hooks, Trans Hoes, Rakes, Mattocks Spades, Wheelbarrows, Ear Muffs and Tools and Builders' Hardware of every description, Wholesale and Rotail by

A. MeBRIDE. 221 Third street. G. BAURMANN.

IMPORTER AND DEALER IN FOREIGN & DOMES HARDWARE. CUTLERY AND GERMAN GOODS,

GUNS AND PISTOLS. No. 633 Main Street between Sixth and Seventh LOUISVILLE, KV.

FARMS. FOR SALE BY THE

Great Western Land Agency. No. 35. A Farm of

No. 81. A Farm of

1,000 acres in White County, Indiana, three miles west of Brookston, and fifteen miles northwest of LaFayette; 35 acres in cultivation, balance fine undulating prairie; fine two story frame house, well, orchard, &c. Price \$20 per

No. 60. A Farm of 160 acres in White County, Indiana, two and a half miles northwest of Brookston, a station on the Louisville, New Alba y & Chicago Railroad; frame hovse with four rooms, frame smoke house and milk-house, shed and stab ing; all good, dry prairie, situated on a public road. Price \$36 per acre; \$3,600 cash, and the balance in one and two years.

No. 51. A Farm of 123 acres in Stark County, Ind'ana, situated one mile from the town of North Bend, on the Michigan State Road. Good hewed log-house and log barn, 40 acres fenced and in cultivation; a fine young orchard Price \$ 250 per acre; would trade for any good property or merchandie.

No. 53. A Farm of 425 acres, situated ten miles northwest or has regressionares under cultivation, frame horse of four rooms, frame barn, one tenant Louse of two rooms, small orchard, the balance of 35 acres good timber, two and a half a iles from the farm; four never failing wells on the farm. Price \$3) per acre, half cash, the valence in payments. 425 acres, situated ten miles northwest of La Fayette, a res under cultivation, frame herse of four room Land Agents, 310 Jefferson street, between Fourth streets, Louisville, Ky.

TOBACCO AND CICARS.

C. G. TACHAY.

C. G. TACHAU & BROTHER, CIGARS, TOBACCO, PIPES AND SMOKING ARTICLES,

No. 505 Main street, between Fifth and Sixth. REFERRING TO THE ABOVE CARD, WE WILL at all times be prerared to exhibit to our friends and patrons a large and well assorted 'trek. Our goods have been selected with great care and our endeavor shall always be to satisfy both city and country trade in rrices as well as in quality.

C. G. TACHAU & BRO. ja17 3mins

Fine Chewing Tobacco. THE UNDERSIGNED MANUFACTURERS HAVE on hand and for sale a large assortment of FINE CHEWING TOBACO, made from the best Southern Kentucky lea', put up in large and small packages, suitab e to the retail trade, viz:

Bright Empress Pounds, Bright Empress 10 Lump, Cumberland 1-4 Lump, in caddies, Nectar Pounds, in half boxes, Which we offer to the trade at low prices at our Factory, on Second street, between Main and M-rket, ja27 tf WHITE & REED.

Large Assortment of Meerschaum Pipes A TO. G. TACHAU & BRO.'S.

UNDERTAKING.



UNDERTAKERS.

At the Old Stand, South-east corner Jef-ferson and Third streets. HAVING THOROUGHLY CHANGED THE OLD house and fitted it up for our business in a style II house and fitted it up for our business in a style heretofore unknown in this city, we will devote our time exclusively to the burial of the dead, for which purpose we will keep constantly on hand a large assortment of

I. C. SHULER & CO.'S

Justly eelebrated Air-tight Galvanized Wrought Iren Caskets and Cases, which for lightness, durability, style and finish, surpass anything before offered to the public. We also keep on hand CRANE, BREED 4 CO.'S and W. M. RAYMOND & CO.'S Metalic Burial Caskets and Cases. Also, a large assortment of Wooden Coffins and Coffin Mountings. All calls attended to promptly night or day, in the city or country, by one of the firm in person.

son.

The senior partner of this house has the exclusive agency for the sale of I. C. SHULER & CO. S Caskets and Cases in the Eastern Division of Ke atucky, commencing at the mouth of Salt River (except, ag some three or four counties where they are now solf, and is prepared to furnish Undertakers with them), calling at our office, corner Third and Jeffersons str.ets.

KING & OWEN.

W. VIYATT, UNDERTAKER

8. W. COR FEVENTH & JEFFERSON STS., LOUISVILLE, KY.

K EMPS constantly on hand a complete assortment of Crane. Breed & Co.'s Latest Improved Patent ME TALLIC BURIAL (CASE): AND CASKETS. Wooder Coffins furnished at the shortest notice. ALL ORDERS PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO DAY OR NIGHT. DAY OR NIGHT.

N. B. Having had the contract, since the commencement of the war, for the burial of Deceased Soldiers, I am enabled to keep a complete register of the name, company regiment and hospital of all deceased soldiers in and about Louisville, Ky.

Relatives and friends can receive any information desired by addressing me at my office.

I keep constantly on hand metallic and sinc cases for shipping purposes.

Gentlemen's Traveling Companions and IN GREAT VARIETY at C. G. TACHAU & BRD. S. jal7 3mins No. 505 Main st., bet. Fifth and Sixth

REAL ESTATE AGENCY.

Real Estate & Collecting AGENCY.

OFFICE-Gresham's Budlding, 2d Floor, JEFFERSONVILLE, IND.

PEAL ESTATE OF EVERY DE SCRIPTION BOUGHT Land sold, and collections prom ptly attended to. REFER SNCES.—R. S. Heiskel, 'effersonville, Indiana; Hon. Dr. vid McDonald, Indiane spolls, Indiana; T. W. Gibson, Esq., Louisville, Ky.

HAY PRESSES. PRESSES.

New Beater Presses. Make Bales with 5 Revolutions of Horses Horse Power Portable and Single and Double Power Hand Presses. leu'sville Hay Press Works, corner Main and lith ets.
disdimant WILL! AM DEERING, Superintendent.

AMUSEMENTS. MASONIC TEMPLE.

POSITIVELY FOR ONE WEEK ONLY, COMMENCING MONDAY EVENING, FEBRUABY 13, LARUE'S GREAT WAR SHOW

Wonderful Stratopateticon, or Walking Army. FROM THE TREMONT THEATER, BOSTON),

The most thrilling of all modern miracles, embracing an astonding combunation of 90,000 MOVING and ACT. ING FIGURES and MODERS of MEN. HORSES, ANIMALS, SHIPS, etc., vividly re-enacing the principal Battles, by the bysec and hand of the great Southern Rebelion.

Mr. D. C. La BU, the greatest of living Humorist, will appear at each exhibition in his very accusing an alanghable comic parlor of retainment, entitled "LA RUL'SOLIO OF ODDITIES"

Tickes 25 cents. Reserved seats 50 cents. Doors open at 7 o'clock; to commence at 7%

SALT. KANAWHA SALT COMPANY

HENRY DENT, Sole Agent, Third St., between Main and the River,

ja20 n LOUISVILLE, KY. SALT! SALT! SALT WE WILL HAVE ON HAND IN A FEW DAYS. 3.000 Barrels of Salt,

OF ALL GRADES, the lowest market price.
Country dealers will find it to their advantage to give Country dealers will find it to their advantage to give us a call.

J. C. RODGERS & CO., ia27 tf

230 Main street, bet. Second and Third.

OHIO RIVER SALT COMPANY

JOHN B. SMITH, Sole Agent.

HAVE HAND AND AM CONSTANTLY REcooperage, which I offer to city and country dealers at the lowest market price.

Third St., bet. Main and River,

LOUISVILLE, KY.

HAVING LEASED THE BUILDING LATELY OF cupied by Meesrs, Miller & Moore, on Green street and erected a BAKERY, with spacious ovens and all modern improvements, we can at all times urnish any amount of CRACKERS, CAKES, as, of seperior quality, on the shorte t possible notice. Give us a call before purchasing elsewhere. Office No. 322 Fourth street, letween Market as

BAKERY.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

FALL GOODS!! BOOTS AND SHOES

> CASES RECEIVED AND FOR SALE BY

WOOD & SPELGER.

COLD PENS.

R. C. HILL'S CELEBRATED

MANUFACTORY

SALESROOM; No. 333 Third St. near Jefferson.

The largest, heaviest and best Pen for the money in the market. For further particulars send for circular priclist. Pens repaired every day. Watch and Pen price lives. GOLD PENS REPOINTED FOR 50 CENTS and stamp Watches and Jewelry

The best at 333 Third street. WATCHES Repaired in the best style on short notice by experience workmen and warranted. Terms reasonable. oc4 dtf

MEDICAL.



It is not necessary to publish a long list of diseases for which the CEDRON BITTERS are a Specific. In all diseases of the Stomach, BOWELS, LIVER or KIDNEYS; in all affections of the Brain, depending upon derangement of the Stomach or Bowels; in GOUT. RHEUMATISM and NEURALGIA, and in FEVER and AGUE, it is destined to supersede all other remedies. It not only cures these diseases, but it prevents them. A wine-glass full of the BITTERS, taken an hour before each meal, will obviate the ill of fects of the most unhealthy climate, and secure the taker against diseases under most trying exposure.

PREPARED BY DR. JOHN BULL.

At his Laboratory on 5th Cross Street, LOUISVILLE, KY.

EVERYBODY TAKE NOTICE!

If you want anything, If you have anything to

It you want Boarders, If you have Found anything.

Tell Ten Thousand People at Once by Advertising in the Daily Press.

WANTED.

WANTED-WAREHOUSE-A FIRST-II ASS MAIN street Warehouse, s.me.a.here between Fifth and Kighth streets. North side preferred. Address Post-office Box 657.

WANTED-MULES-TWO THOUSAND MULES are wanted by the undersigned, for which the high Y are wanted by the undersigned, for which the high-set market price will be said in each. The Mules must b-sound and in good order and measuring I hands and up-wards. J. L. REYNOLDS & CO., Market street, be WANTED-SITUATION AS EDITOR OR CORRE-SPONDENT-Newspaper establishments desirons of obtaining the services of an experienced Editor or Cor-respondent can hear of one by address: g ADELOC, Louisville, Ky.

WANTED-AN ABLE-BODIED MAN FOR THE United States Army. One who has seen service pre-fe red. M. L. BELKNAP, No. 326 Main street. d2s tr WANTED-A WET NURSE-Apply at Dr. Ormsi-Grap's west side First street, between Green at dec23 dtl.

FOR SALE.

Two Office Dasks for Sale.

INQUIRE OF A. H. & W. O. GARDNEP,

418 Main street

Four Dead Steers for Sale A THE GOVERNMENT STOCK YARD, oppos to the Blind Asylum. Inquire of fel0 1t LOR SALE-COTTAGE-TWO BRICK HOUSES, SIT-

T tated on the south side of Grayson street Eighteenth street Inquire of K. P. THIXTON, BOBN & McATEER, Jefferson street, above Fifth. For SALE-RESI ENCE-THE NEAT AND DEstrable Brick House and Lot on the ro the site of Jefforson street, between Eleventh and Teelf, h. adjoining the St. John's Episcopal Churer, east ide. Lot 26% feet front, running back 200 feet to an all y. The house contains its rooms and a kitchen, with gas all through the house, outbuildings and cistern. This processy is ofered for sale on private terms until 4 o'clock P. M., on Monday, the 13th inst. For terms and further particulars apply to WM., SINTON, Insurance Agent, 418 Main street, between Fourth and Bullitt.

FOR SALE-RESIDENCE—A DESIRABLE RESI-dence on Breckinridge street, between Fourth and sifth, containing six rooms, besides kitchen and ser-vants' room, with gas and water attached. Terms cash, Inquire of J. H. WRIGHT & CO., \$17 Main street, be-tween Fi th and Sixth.

SUBSTITUTES.

WANTED-SUBSTITUTE TWO SUBSTITUTES ES Was ted. Apply at the U. S. Hotel.

Substitutes. VETERANS, ALIENS OR MINORS, WISH-ing to go into the army as Substitutes could do well by ca'ling on the undersigned at No. 3.5 Teird street, east side, between Market 80 rubstitutes furnished to principals on short no tice and reasonable arms.

DRAFT. DRAFT EXEMITIONS AND IMPRESSED HORSES, repairs prepared, proof taken and certificates even by

JOS. CLEMENT, Magistrate, Court Place

SUNDRIES. YEW ORLEANS SUGAR AND MOLASS S-

22 hhds clarified New Cricans Sugar;
22 " prime " " Molesses;
beceived per steamers Peyrona and Nobert Burns, and
sale by [67] If GARDAR & CO. MOLASSES-

20 HHDS NEW ORLEANS CLARIFIED NEW SU D S. BEVEDICT & SONS. BROOMS-

160 doz Brooms, Shaker and imitation; In score and for sale by D. S. BENKDICI 4 SON.

100 bbls prime New Orleans Molasses, new crop; In store and for sale by ie6 tf D. S. BENEDICT & SONS.

ACRICULTURAL. PITKIN, WIARD & CO.

SOUTHWESTERN

SEED AND AGRICULTURAL

Warehouse, 311 Main St., Louisville, Ky. WE INVITE THE ATTENTION OF PERSONS

Seeds & Implements, To our stock, which is one of the largest which can be found in the routh. We have been engaged in this runnines in Louisville for 12 years, and we believe that we fully understand the wants of the Panter. We are welling to sell our goods at a fair living profit, guaranteeing that verything sold shall be as represented.

Grass Seeds. 1,000 Bush. Red Clover Seed:

1,000 Bush. Timothy Seed: 2,000 Bush. Blue Grass Seed; 1,000 Bush. Orchard Grass Seed:

500 Bush. Millet Seed: 500 Bush. Hungarian Seed:

1,000 Bush. Red Top Seed;

Field Seeds. 1,000 Bush. Spring Barley, for

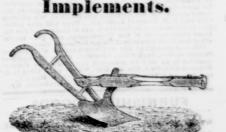
300 Bush. Spring Wheat, for Seed: 500 Bush. Hemp Seed;

Seed;

Garden Seeds.

We have now in store a full stock of FRESH GARDS N

500 Bush. Top Onion Sets.



above cut represents the celebrated AVERY CAST IRON PLOW which has a wider rejutation in the South than any Pic w manufactured in this country. We keep a full stock () them and their extra points and castings in store, which

Buckeye Reapers and Mowers, Separators, Horse Rakes, Cane Mills and Evaporators, Plows, Cultivators,

Cutting Boxes, Corn Shellers, &c., &c. which we are selling low for cash.

**Our Annual Almanac, giving a description of Sec 4s and Implements, will be ready for delivery early in Fe 1.

PITKIN, WIARD & CO.,

The Press is the Official Paper of the

for the last session, in four vols. Report of Cincinnati contemporary speaks as folbook, Lanman's Dictionary of Congress. _ any other Hotel in the United States. Im-

CITY COUNCIL.-Both Boards met last sidered and the subject came up for the action of the Board. Several amendments cutlery, &c., &c., are all new, and of the were proposed and discussed at considerable length, but the ordinances were finally adopted as passed by the Common Council.

A resolution in favor of having the city separated from the county, so that the city raight act independently of the county in that no hotel in America spreads to its filling its quota, was adopted. It was stated that assurances were had from the Provast Marshal that this could be done if Burnet in this particular. For instance, at the city desired it.

Considerable commotion among the passengers on the ferryboat was occasioned yesterbay by a genteely-dressed man, who was under the influence of liquor. Some persons endeavored to persuade him to leave the boat after it landed on this side, which he refused to do. Being pressed, he became angry and drew a revolver, and would have fired into the crowd had he not been seized and disarmed. There were a considerabte number of persons on board to cross the river, among them some ladies, who were very much frightened, and rushed to one side of the boat, nearly crowding several persons overboard. The drunken, crazy fellow was taken charge of by several men and taken away.

MEETING AT THE COURT HOUSE TO-Court House Monday night, to take into consideration the subject of the coming draft and to devise means to avoid it, if possible, by filling the quota with volunteers, adjourned to meet again to-night. The meeting is an important one. The City Council has appropriated \$200,000 to offer a bounty for volunteers, and it now remains with the citizens to make this money available by making a united effort to carry out the object for which it was appropriated. Every citizen is interested in matter, and there should be a large

DRAFT MEETING IN NEW ALBANY, -A large draft meeting was held in the Court House, New Albany, Thursday night. Nearly \$4,000 was subscribed to the bounty fund, principally by mechanics and laboring men of the city. Nearly \$20,000 has been subscribed to the fund altogether. which, in addition to the amount already paid in and expended for ninety-six recruits, makes over \$47,000 raised in this manner. The Council of that city has yet made no appropriation for the purpose of relieving the place of the draft, and will not probably be called on to do so.

IMPORTANT DECISION,-Some time ago the City Council granted to the Louisville City Railway Company the right of way to extend their road to Portland. The Portland Railway Company got out an injunction against the construction of this road to Portland, claiming the exclusive right of way for themselves. The case was referred to the Chancery Court for decision, and yesterday the Court decided in favor of the Louisville Railway Company. So, we suppose, that Company will proceed at once with the werk of extending their road to Portland.

ARRESTED .- A man named Lemon, who is a deserter from the 8th Indiana cavalry, was acrested in Jeffersonville Thursday, and sent to Indianapolis, on the charge of endeavoring to enlist twelve minors. He had previously tried to enlist them in Indianapolis, but failing, had gone to Jeffereonwille. The children belong in the former city. Lemon probably wished to make bounty jumpers of them.

STABBING AFFAIR.-On Wednesday night last, a difficulty occurred at the house of Parmelia Street, in Smoky Row, in Nashville, in which Wm. Jones received a severe stab in the right breast from a knife in the bands of Eugene Leslie. The wounded man is in a critical condition, and is not ex-

in preparations, the opening of the "Great Western Billiard Room," which has been in course of preparation for some weeks past, under the United States Hotel, will be postponed for a few days. Due notice will be given of the opening celebration.

DR. WM. FORRESTER.-The numerous friends of Dr. Forrester, whose occasional letters to the PRESS have been of the greatest interest, will rejoice to learn of his promotion from the position of Regimental Surgeon of the 5th Kentucky Cavalry, to that of Chief Surgeon of the 3d Cavalry Brigade in Sherman's army. The brigade in Sherman's army, The brigade in Sherman's army, Ite Enquirer says: Messrs. Bevitt and Allen, of the Richmond Ambulance Committee of the State of the S est interest, will rejoice to learn of his prois composed of the 5th Kentucky, 1st Alabama, 9th Illinois and 55th Ohio, under the command of Colonel Spencer, who is likely command of Colonel Spencer, who is likely soon to have the Brigadier's star.

BARRACKS. - Eighty-two convalescents reported yesterday at Barracks No. 1. Six plies. deserters were received from Cincinnati and five from Indianapolis. One hundred and nineteen men were transferred to Nashyille that no further efforts will be made to hold

A man named L. A. Dye, Co. I, 4th Kentucky cavalry, was arrested yesterday in the city as a deserter.

Louisville Theater. BY TELEGRAPH.

FT On Saturday Evening, Feb. 10, 1865, will be acted for the last time the spiendid drama of KATHLEEN MAYOURNEEN; or, St. PATRICK'S EVE.Mr. Flerer co

......Mr. Florenc

** REDUCTION OF PRICES.—Private Boxes, \$5 & \$5. Or-chestra Seats, \$1 00. Dress Circle and Parquette 75c. Family Circle 40c. Colored Boxes, 50c. Gal-lery, 25c. lery, 25c,

Poors open at 6's o'clock—performance commences
at 7's precisely. Box office open daily from 10 A. M.
to 4 P. M., when seats may be secured.

THE BURNET HOUSE, CINCINNATI. - Those who have been in the habit of stopping at the Burnet House when visiting Cincinnati, will be struck on entering it now by United States for the State of Kentucky the great improvements the house has unand the Southern portion of Indiana and dergone under the proprietorship of our former fellow-townsman, Silas F. Miller. Cincinnati may now boast of a hotel that We are under continued obligations in all respects will compare favorably with to the Hon. G. H. Yeaman for valuable any in the country. Of the improvements favors. Among them recently received, a that have been made in the hotel, and the ull set of Congressional Globe and Index | manner in which it has been fitted up, a the Superintendent of the Coast Survey for lows: "The main office has been moved 1862, and that interesting and valuable back, and fitted up in a style far superior to mediately behind the office is the washroom, coat room, and out-houses, all of night, pursuant to resolution of adjourn- which have been fitted up without regard ment. No business of importance was to expense, and certainly in the most magtransacted in the lower Board. The ordinificent style. The new lessee, Capt. Silas nances passed by the Common Council the F. Miller, has inaugurated improvements night previous, appropriating \$200,000 as a in the Burnet to such an extent that it is bounty fund for volunteers to fill the city's difficult to realize that it is the same house. quota, came up for consideration and ac- In addition to a new billiard room, there is tion. A resolution was introduced and a new laundry, by the side of which the adopted, laying the subject over for two former laundry was a pigmy. All the weeks, but the vote was afterwards recon- halls and rooms have been re-carpeted

> very finest material." Of the culinary department, the same pa per says: "Capt. Miller will have none but the best that human skill can produce and the market affords, the consequence being that no hotel in America spreads to its countries. Yours, &c., JEFF DAVIS.
>
> Afterwards, with a view that it should be guests a more bountiful table and so great a variety. No restaurant can excel the the railroad breakfast at 5 o'clock in the morning, the guest has served oysters, quails, venison and meats of all kinds, a custom heretofore more honored in the breach than in the observance. We there fore feel confident in asserting that the Burnet at the present stands "excelsior" in America.

THE WAR BROUGHT TO OUR OWN DOORS. An army of 90,000 will arrive here on Monday next. We learn this officially. Here will be fought the great battles of the Southern rebellion. All will desire to witness the wonderful Stratopateticon. Gen. La Rue has a short General Order in the amusement column.

Civill & Calvert's Cheap Counter is attracting general attention. It will be re-NIGHT.—The meeting of the citizens at the plenished daily for a short time. A few of the books are mentioned on our outside.

> PRISONERS OF WAR.-Two rebel Brigadier Generals, Rucker and Young, were forwarded yesterday to Johnson's Island. Nineteen rebel commissioned officers were forwarded to Camp Chase. Among them S. P. Deatherage, Captain, 2d Kentucky rebel cavalry, who has been confined in the Military Prison in this city for a year

> ALL CAN NOW BE SUITED .- We have just INK, which we can now supply in quarts pints and half pints. The celebrated French Fluid that, at the East, is preferred to all others, is already extolled by those who are using it in this market. Of a perfectly legible and beautiful violet tint, when first opened, it dries immediately a rich, unalterable purple. It is equally good for records, correspondence, and copying. Ask for the new French Fluid, at Civill & Cal-

> Al. Bourlier offers a reward. See advertisment "strayed or stolen."

The floating hospital Ohio is to be towed from New Albany to Eastport, Ten-

Police Court-Friday, Feb. 10.—Abraham Bennett, stealing a blanket, worth \$4; no witnesses appearing against him he was discharged.

Of the Secretary of War. It by then all swer they decline to come, or propose other terms, do not have them passed through, and this being your whole duty return and report to me. Yours, truly,

John Tipton, Fulton Miller and Mike

other two were fined \$5 each. John McCann was also charged with drunkenness; fined \$5.

Marshall Bell, charged with stealing \$43 from Miss Jennie Young at the Planter's Hotel; continued till to-morrow.

LOUISVILLE THEATER.-At the matinee this afternoon, Mr. and Mrs. Florence will appear in the beautiful drama of "Kathleen Mavourneen." The same piece will be produced to-night for the last time. We advise all to go and see it. The laughable farce of the "Happy Man" is the afterpiece.

DEATH FROM MORPHINE.-Coroner Gill was called upon yesterday to hold an inquest on the body of a woman named Julia Ottey, in a house of ill-fame on Lafyette street, between Floyd and Preston. Her death was caused by taking an overdose of morphine. She got up during the night POSTFONED,—Owing to unavoidable delay | previous complaining of being unwell and took the morphine, and yesterday morning was found in her bed dead.

News from Southern Papers.

WASHINGTON, February 10.—The Govern ment received the following dispatch this

City Point, Va., February 9.—The Richmond papers of to-day contain no news.

They have no intelligence from Sherman.
General Terrell, of Ga., was killed in the

Federal prisoners confined at Danville, Va., and at Salisbury, N. C. Three Federal officers at each place have been selected, and paroled, to attend to the distribution of supplies

The Whig says: The Canton, Miss., Citithat no further chorts will be made to hold the country between the Yazoo and the Big Black, or to protect the Mississippi Central Railroad; but that our lines will be moved back as far as Brandon, perhaps farther east, which is the only hope of being able to hold the Mobile and Ohio Railroad.

BOOK TRADE

FROM DAN TO BELESHEBA: British Poriodi

The President's Message on the Peace Mission.

Run.

Richmond Papers on the Peace Conference.

The President's Message with Accompanying Documents in Relation to the Peace Conference.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 10 .- To the Honorable House of Representatives: In respone to your resolution of the 8th inst., requesting information relative to the conference recently held in Hampton Roads, I have the honor to state that on the day of dates I gave Mr. Blair a card, written as follows: Allow the bearer, F. P. Blair, sr., to pass our lines to go South and return

(Signed)
A. Lincoln.
That at the time I was informed that Mr. Blair sought a card as a means of getting to Richmond, Va., that he was given no authority to speak or act for the Government, nor was I informed of anything he would say or do on his own account or otherwise. Mr. Blair told me that he had been to Richmond, and had seen Davis, and he (Blair) at the same time left with me manuscript letters, as follows:

RICHMOND, VA., Jan. 20, 1865.—To F. P. Blair, Esq. Sir: I have deemed it proper and probably desirable to you to give you in this substance the remarks made by me to be repeated by you to President Lincoln. I have no disposition to find obstacles in forms, and am willing now as heretofore to enter into negotiations for the restoration of peace. I am ready to send Commissioners whenever I have reason to suppose it will be received, or to receive a Commissioner, if the United States shall see fit to send one, dotwithstanding the rejection of our former offers. I would, if you could promise that a Commissioner, Minister or other agent should be received, appoint one immediately and renew the effort to enter into a confer

shown to Davis, I wrote and delivered to Blair a letter as follows: Washington, January 18, 1865.—F. P. Blair, Esq.—Sir: You having shown me Davis' letter to you on the 12th inst., you may say to him I have constantly been, am now, and will continue to be, ready to receive any agent whom he or any other in-fluential person now resisting the national authority may informally send me, with a view of securing peace to the people of our common country.

A. LINCOLN. [Signed] Afterward Mr. Blair dictated for and

authorized me to make an entry on the back of my copy of letter last above recited, which is as follows:

January 28, 1865.—To-dav Mr. Blair tells me that on the 21st inst. he delivered to Mr. Davis the original of which within is a copy and left it with him. That at the time of and left it with him. That at the time of the delivery Mr. Davis read it over twice in Mr. Blair's presence. At the close of which he (Mr. Blair) remarked the part about one common country related to that part of Mr. Davis letter about the two countries; to which which Mr. Davis replied he so understood it.

A. LINCOLN. Here follows a number of telegrams relating to the mission of Stevens and Hunt-er into our lines, there having been some delay consequent upon the absence of Gen.

The President then says afterwards my directions the Secretary of War tele-graphed Gen. Ord as follows: War Department, Washington, 10 A. M., Jan. 30, 1865—Maj. Gen. Ord, Headquarters

Army of James: By direction of the President you are instructed to inform the three gentlemen, Messrs. Stevens, Hunter and Campbell, that a messenger will be des-patched to them at or near where they now re without any unn E. M. STANTON, Sec. of War. (Signed) Afterwards I prepared and put into the ands of Major Thos. T. Eckert the follow-

ing instructions and message:

EXECUTIVE MANSION, WASHINGTON, January 30, 1865.—Major T. T. Eckert—Sir: You will please proceed with the documents placed in your hands, and on reaching Gen. Ord will deliver to him the letter addressed to him by the Secretary of War; then by Gen, Ord's assistance procure an interview with Stephens, Hunter and Campbell, or any of them, deliver to him or them the papers on which your own letter is written, note on the copy which you re-tain the time of delivery and to whom delivered; receive their answer in writing, waiting a reasonable time for it, and which if it contains their decision to come through our lines without further conditions, this will be your warrant to ask General Ord to pass them through, as directed in the letter of the Secretary of War. It by their an-

Messrs. A. H. Stevens, J. A. Campbell, McCoy were charged with drunkenness and disorderly conduct; McCoy was fined \$5 and required to give security in \$200 for his good behavior for six months. The other two were fined \$5 each. formal conference on the basis of that let-ter, a copy of which is on the reverse side of this sheet, and that if you choose to pass on such an understanding and so notify me in writing, I will procure the command me in writing, I will procure the commanding General to pass you through the lines to Ft. Monroe, under such military precautions as he may deem prudent, and at which place you will be met in due time by some person or persons for the purpose of such informal negotiation. And further, that you shall have protection and safe conduct, and safe return in all events. (Signed)

(Signed) T. T. ECKERT. CITY POINT, Va., Feb. 1, 1865.—Afterwards, but before Major Eckert had reported, the following dispatch was received om Gen. Grant; Office of the U.S. MILITARY TELE-GRAPH, WAR DEPARTMENT,—The following telegram was received at Washington, Jan-

uary 31, from City Point, Va.. January 30, His Excellency, A. Lincoln, President of the United States:—The following communication was received here last evening:

Petersburg, Va., January 30, 1865.— Lieut. Gen. U. S. Grant, commanding armies of the United States—Sir: We desire to pass your lines under safe conduct, and to proceed to Washington to hold a conference with President Lincoln upon the subject of the existing war, and with a view of ascertaining upon what terms it may be off the shore, and learned that the Richascertaining upon what terms it may be terminated, in pursuance of the course in-dicated by him in his letter to Mr. Blair, of January, 1865, of which we presume you have a copy, and if not, we wish to see you in person, if convenient, and to confer with

in person, if convenient, you on the subject.

Very respectfully yours,
A. H. Stephens,
J. A. Campbell,
R. M. T. Hunter. I have sent directions to receive these gentlemen, and expect them at my headquar-ters this evening waiting your instructions. U. S. GRANT,

Lt. Gen. Comd'g armies U. S. This, it will be perceived, transferred General Ord's agency in the matter to Gen-eral Grant. I resolved, however, to send Major Eckert forward with his message, and accordingly telegraphed General Grant as follows:

EXECUTIVE NANSION, WASHINGTON, Jan. 31, 4865.—Lieutenant General Grant, City Point, Va.: A messenger is coming to you on the business contained in your dispatch. Detain the gentlemen in comfortable quarters until he arrives, and then act upon the program he beings, as far as applicable, it EXECUTIVE NANSION, WASHINGTON, Jan.

eral Ord's hands, and when the gentlemen were supposed to be beyond our lin our lines.

CINCINNATI ADVERTISEMTS

When Maj. Eckert departed, he bore with him a letter from the Secretary of War to Gen. Grant, as follows:

The Details and Documents Accompanying It.

WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON.—To Gen. Grant, commanding. General:—The President des'res that you will please procure for the bearer, Major T. T. Eckert, an interview with Messrs, Stevens, Hunter and Campbell, and if on his return to you he requests to pass them through our lines to Fortress Monroe, by such route and under such military precentions as you may deem WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON,-To such military precautions as you may deem prudent, giving them protection and com-fortable quarters while there, and that you let none of this have any effect on your movements or plans. By order of the

E. M. STANTON (Signed) Secretary of War. Supposing the proper point to be then reached, I dispatched the Secretary of State with the following instructions, Major Eckert, however, going ahead of him:

Executive Mansion, Jan. 31, 1865.—Hon.
W. H. Seward, Secretary of State: You will proceed to Fortress Monroe there to meet

proceed to Fortress Monroe, there to meet and informally confer with Messrs, Ste-phens, Hunter, and Campbell on the basis of my letter to Mr. Blair of January 18, 1865, a copy of which you have. You will make known to them that three things are indispensable: Ist, the restoration of the national anthority throughout all the States; 2d, no receding by the Executive of the United States on the slavery question from the position assumed thereon in the late annual message to Congress, and in the preceding documents; and 3d no. in the preceding documents; and 3d, no cessation of hostilities till the end of the war, and the disbanding of all the forces hostile to the Government. You will in-form them that all propositions of theirs not inconsistent with the above will be considered, and passed upon in a spirit of sin-cere liberality. You will I ear all they may choose to say and report it to me. You will not assume to definitely consummate any-Yours, &c., thing.

A. LINCOLN. On the day of its date the following tele gram was sent to Gen. Grant: To notify Major Eckert that the Secretary of State would be at Fortress Monroe, and to put them in communication.

The following dispatch was sent:
War Department, Feb. 1, 1865—Lieut.
Gen. Grant, City Point, Va.: Let nothing
which is transpiring change or delay your military movements or plans.

(Signed) A. LINCOLN. Afterwards the following dispatch was eceived from Gen. Grant:
Office U. S. Military Telegraph, War De partment, Feb. 1, 1865, P. M., City Point, Va., Feb.: To his Excellency, A. Lincoln, President U. S.: Your dispatch received. There will be no armistice in consequence of the presence of Mr. Stevens or others within our lines. The troops are kept in readiness to move at the shortest notice if it should justify. U. S. GRANT, Lt. Gen.

WAR DEPARTMENT, Feb. 1, 1825—Major Eckert, City Point, Va.: Call at Fortress Monroe, and put yourself under the direction of Mr. Seward, whom you will find

(Signed) A. LINCOLN. On the morning of the 2d nst., the following telegram was received by me:
CITY POINT, VA., Feb. 1, 10 P. M.—To his
Excellency, A. Lincoln, President of the
United States: I have the honor to report
the delivery of your communication, and
my letter at 4:15 this P. M., to which I reeived a reply at 6 P. M., but not satisfac

At 8 P. M. the following note, addressed CITY POINT, Feb. 1, 1865.—Gen. Grant: We are to go to Washington to confer informally with the President personally in reference to the matters mentioned in his letter to Mr. Blair of the 18th of January Without any personal compromise or any question in letter, we have permission to do so from the authorities in Richmond Very respectfully yours,

ALEX. H. STEPHENS, R. M. T. HUNTER, J. A. CAMPBELL. At 9 P. M. I notified them that they could not proceed further unless they complied with the terms expressed in my letter. The

point of meeting designated in the above note, would not in my opinion, be insisted on. I think Fortress Monroe would be acceptable, Having complied with my in-structions I will return to Washington tomorrow, unless otherwise ordered THOS. T. ECKERT, Mai. &c.

On reading this dispatch of Maj. Eckert, I was about to recall him and Secretary of State, when the following telegram of Gen. Grant to the Secretary of War was shown

OFFICE OF U. S. MILITARY TELEGRAPH. WAR DAPARTMENT,—The following tele-gram was received at Washington at 4:35 A. M., February 2, from City Point, Feb.

1st, 10:30 P. M.:
To Hon. E. M. Stanton, Secretory of War: Now that the interview between Maj. Eckert, under his written instructions, and Mr. Stephens and party has ended, I will state confidentially, but not officially to become a matter of record, that I am convinced, on conversation with Messrs. Stephens and Hunter, that their intentions are good, and their desise sincere to restore peace and union. I have not felt myself at liberty to express even views of my own, or to account for my reticence. This has placed me in an awkward position which I could have avoided by not seeing them in the first instance. I tear now their going back without any expression to any one in au-thority will have a bad influence. At the same time I recognize the difficulties in the way of receiving their informal commis-sioners at this time, and do not know what to recommend. I am sorry, however, that Mr. Lincoln cannot have an interview with the two named in this dispatch, if not all three now within our lines. Their letter to me was all that the President's instructions contemplated to secure their safe conduct f they had used the same language to Maj.

(Signed) U. S. GRANT, Lieut. Gen. This dispatch of Gen. Grant's changed my purpose, and accordingly I telegraphed o him and the Secretary of State as follows: WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, Feb. 2, 1865.—Lieut. Gen. Grant, City Point: Say to the gentlemen I will meet them person-ally at Fortress Monroe as soon as I can get

A. Lincoln.

following was sent in cypher at WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, Feb. 2, 1865,—To Hon. W. H. Seward, Fortress Monroe: Induced by a dispatch from Gen.

Grant, I join you at Fortress Monroe as soon as I can come.

Sent in cypher at 9 A. M. Before starting the following dispatch was shown me.
proceeded neverthless: Office U. S. Military Telegraph, War Department (cypher.) The following telegram was received at Washington, Feb. 2d, 1865, form City Point Va.

from City Point Va.: February 2d, 1865, 9 A. M.: Hon. W. H. Seward, Secretary of State, at Ft. Monro and E. M. Stanton, Secretary of War, Washington: The gentlemen here have accepted the proposed terms and will leave for Ft.

Monroe at 9:30 A.M.

U. S. GRANT.

On the night of the 2d, I reached Hampoff the shore, and learned that the Richmond gentlemen were on another steamer also anchored off the shore, in the Roads, and that the Secretary of State had not yet seen or communicated with them. I asseen or communicated with them. I as-certained that Major E. had literally complied with his instructions, and I saw for the first time the answer of the Ricmond gentlemen to him, which in his dispatch to me of the first, he characterized as not satis-

me of the first, he characterized as not satisfactory. That answer is as follows:

CITY POINT, February 1, 1865.—T. T. Eckert, Major, &c.: Your note, delivered by yourself to-day, has been considered. In reply we have to say that we were furnished with a copy of a letter of President Lincoln to F. P. Blair, of the 18th of January, another copy of which is appended to your note. Our intentions are contained in a letter, of which the following is a copy: letter, of which the following is a copy:

RICHMOND, January 28, 1865.—In conformity with the letter of Mr. Lincoln, of which the foregoing is a copy, you are to proceed to Washington City for an informal conference with him upon the issues involved in the existing war, and for the pur-pose of securing peace to the two countries. With great respect, your servant, JEFFERSON DAVIS.

the informal conference is to ascertain upon this conversation with Lieut. Gen. Grant, what terms the existing war can be termi-nated honorably. Our instructions contem-plate a personal interview between Presi-dent Lincoln and ourselves at Washington, but with this explanation we are ready to meet any person or persons that President Lincoln may appoint at such place as he may designate. Our earnest desire is that just and honorable peace may be agreed upon, and we are prepared to receive or submit propositions which may possibly lead to the attainment of that end.

Regular Passanger Packet for Clarksville

Very respectfully,
A. H. STEPHENS,
R. M. T. HUNTER, J. A. CAMPBELL,

A note of these gentlemen subsequently addressed to Gen. Grant has already been given in Major Eckert's dispatch, of the 1st. I also saw here for the first time the following note addressed by the Richmond gentle men to Major Eckert:

CITY POINT, VA., Feb. 2, 1865—T. T. Eckert, Major and A. D. C.—Major: In reply to your verbal statement that your instruc-tions did not allow you to alter the condi-tions upon which a passport could be given to us, we say we are willing to accept and proceed to Fortress Monroe, and there to have an important conference with any person or persons that President Lincoln may appoint, on the basis of his letter to F. P. Blair of the 18th of January, 1865, or upon any other terms or conditions that he may hereafter propose, not inconsistent with the essential principles of self-govern-ment and popular rights upon which our to your verbal statement that your instru

ment and popular rights upon which our institutions are founded.

It is our earnest wish to ascertain after a free interchange of ideas and information what principles and terms an honorable peace can be established without further offusion of bleed and to contribute earns. effusion of blood, and to contribute our ut-most efforts to accomplish such a result. We think it better to add that in accepting your passport we are not to be understood as committing ourselves to anything but to carry to this informal conference the

very, respectfully, yours, &c.,
A. H. STEPHENS,
R. M. T. HUNTER, J. A. CAMPBELL. Note.-The above communication was delivered to me at Fortress Monroe at 4:30 P. M. Feb. 2d, by Lt. Col. Babcock of Gen.

T. T. ECKERT.

Grant's staff.

Maj. & A. D. C. On the morning of the 3d, the three gentlemen, Stephens, Hunter and Campbell, came on board of our steamer, and had an interview with the Secretary of State and myself of several hours' duration. No question of preliminaries to the meeting was then to be made or mentioned. No other person was present. No papers were exchanged or produced, and it was in advance agreed that the conversation was to be informal and verbal on our past. The whole substance of instructions to the Sec retary of State, herein before mentioned, was stated and insisted upon, and nothing was said inconsistent therewith; while by the other party it was said that, in any event, or on any condition, they ever would consent to reunion, and yet they equally omitted to declare that they would not so consent. They seemed to desire a postponement of that question and the adoption of some other course, the first of which, as some of them seemed to argue might or might not lead to reunion, but which course, we thought, would amount to

an indefinite postponement. The conference ended without any result. The foregoing, containing, as is believed all the information sought, is respectfully

(Signed) A. LINCOLN. Executive Mansion, Feb. 10, 1865.
The following was inclosed in the message sent to the Senate, by the President to the Secretary of State, to whom was reterred a resolution of the Senate of the 8th inst. requesting the President of the United States, if, in his opinion, it is not incompat-ible with the public interests, to furnish the Senate any information in his possession concerning recent conversation o communication with certain rebels, said to have occurred under Executive sanction, includ-ing communications with the rebel Jefferson Davis, and any correspondence relating thereto, he has the honor to report that the Senate may properly be referred to a spe-cial message of the President upon the sub-ject of the resolution, and transmitted to the

House this day.

Appended to the report is a copy of the instructions which have been addressed to Charles F. Adams, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the United correspondence found in this Department touching this subject referred to in the r-solution. Respectfully submitted,

Secretary of State. Washington, Feb. 10, 1865.—Mr. Seward to Mr. Adams, Department of State, Wash-ington, Feb. 9.—Sir: It is a truism that in times of peace there are always instigators of war, soon as war begins there are citi-zens who emphatically demand negotiations of peace. The advocates of war after an agitation longer or shorter, generally gain the fearful end, though the war declared is not unfrequently unnecessary and unwise so peace agitations in time of war ultimately bring about an abandonment of the conflict, sometimes without securing the advantages which were originally expected from the conflict. The agitators for war in time of peace and for peace in time of war, are not necessarily, or, perhaps, ordinarily, impolitic in their purpose or motives. Results alone determine whether they are wise or unwise. The treaty of peace concluded at Guadalupe, Hidalgo was secured by an irregular negotiation under the *don* of the Government Some of the efforts which have been made to bring about negotiations with the view to end our civil war, was known to the whole world, because they have employed foreign agents as well as domestic agents. And others with whom you have had had to deal confidentially are known to yourself, although they have not publicly transpired. Other efforts have occured here.

which are known only to the persons actually moving in them and to this Govern-ment. I am now to give for your information an account of an affair of the same gen eral character, which recently received much attention here, and which, doubtless,

will excite enquiry abroad. A few days ago F. P. Blair, Esq., obtained from the President a simple leave to pass through our lines, without definite views known to the Government.

Mr. B. visited Richmond, and on his re

turn showed the President a letter which Jeff Davis had written to Mr. Blair, in which Davis wrote that Mr. Blair was at liberty to say to President Lincoln that Davis was now, as he always had been, willing to send commissioners if assured that they would be received, or to receive any that was sent; that he was not disposed to find obstacles in forms; and that he would send commissioners to confer with the President with a view to the restoration of peace between the two countries, if he could be assured that they would be received. The President, therefore, on the 18th of Janua-President, therefore, on the 18th of Januarry, addressed a note to Mr. Blair in which he, after acknowledging that he had received the note of Davis, said he always was and always should be willing to meet any agents Mr. Davis, or any other influential man, now actually resisting the authority of the Government, might send to confer with the President, informally, with a view to the restoration of peace to the a view to the restoration of peace to the people of our common country. Mr, Blair visited Richmond with this letter and then visited Richmond with this letter and then came back to Washington on the 29th ult. We were advised from the camp of Gen. Grant that A. H. Stephens, R. M. T. Hunter, and J. A. Campbell were applying for leave to pass through the lines to come to Washington as Peace Commissioners to confer with the President. They were permitted by Lieut. Gen. Grant to come to bis Washington as Peace Commissioners to confer with the President. They were permitted by Lieut. Gen. Grant to come to his headquarters to await there the decision of the President. Major Eckert was sent down to meet the party from Richmond, at Lieut. Gen. Grant's quarters. The Major was instructed to deliver them a copy of the President's letter to Mr. Blair with the note to be addressed to them and signed by the Major, in which they were directly informed that they should be allowed to pass our lines. They would be allowed to pass our lines. They would be funderstood as coming for an informal conference upon the basis of the foregoing letter of the 18th of January to Mr. Blair. If they should express their assent to this condition in writing, then Major Eckert was directed to give them sa.e conduct to Fortress Monroe, where a person coming from the President would meet them, it being thought probable, from the report of

that the Richmond party would, in the manner prescribed, accept the connentioned.

The Secretary of State was charged by the

mary of News by Yesterday Ban was na A Translates.

President with the duty of representing this Government in the expected interview with the Confederates. The Secretary arrived at Fortress Monroe on the night of the 1st of February. Major Eckert met him on the morning of the 2d, with the information that the persons who had come from Richmond had not accepted in writing the condition upon which he was allowed to give them conduct to Fortress Monroe. The Major conduct to Fortress Monroe. The Major had given some information by telegraph to the President at Washington. On receiving this information, the President pre-pared a telegram directing the Secretary to return to Washington. The Secretary was preparing at the same moment to re-turn without waiting for information from the President; but at this juncture Lt. Gen. Grant telegraphed to the Secretary of State that the Richmond gentlemen had reconsidered and accepted the condition tendered them through Maj. Eckerts, and General Grant urgently advised the President to confer in person with the Richmond party. Under these circumstances the Secretary,

by the President's direction, remained at Fortress Monroe, and the President joined him there on the night of the 2d. The Richmond party was brought down the James river in the United States transport during the day, and the iransport was anchored in Hampton Roads. On the morning of the Hampton Roads. On the morning of the 3d the President, attended by the Secretary, received Messrs. Stevens, Hunter, and Campbell on board the transport River Queen in Hampton Roads. The conference was informal. There was no attendance of secretaries, clarks or other witnesses. ecretaries, clerks or other witnesses.

Nothing was written or road. The con-

versation was earnest and free—was calm and corteous, and kind on both sides. The Richmond gentlemen approached the discussion rather indirectly, and at no time did they make categorical demands or tender formal stipulations or absolute refusals; adopted and ratified as if the same had been authorized by Congress.

This is preceded by the declaration that have preceded by the d insurgents, were distinctly raised and dis-cussed fully and in an amicable spirit. What the insurgent party seemed chiefly to favor, was the postponement of the question of separation, upon which war is waged and mutual direction of the efforts of the Government as well as those of the insur-gents to some policy or scheme for a sea-son during which the passions might be expected to subside and the armies be re-duced and that social intercourse between the people be resumed. It was suggested that through such postponement we might have immediate peace, with some not very certain prospect of an ultimate satisfactory adjustment of our political relations between the Government and States, section

or people now engaged in the war with it.

The suggestion, though deliberately considered, was neverthelesss regarded by the President as one of armistice or truce, and he announced that we can agree to no cessation of hostilities except on the basis of the dismemberment of the rebel forces and the restoration of the national authority throughout all the States. Collaterally, and insubordinate to the proposition which was thus announced, the anti-slavery policy of the United States was reviewed in all it-bearings, and the President announced that he must not be expected to depart from positions he had heretofore assumed in his proclamation of emancipation and other documents, as these positions were restored in his annual message. It was fu-thur declared by the President that the complete restoration of the national authority everywhere was an indispensable condition to any assent on our part to whatever form peace might be proposed. He assured the other party that while he must adhere to these positions, he would be prepared, so far as power is loged with the Executive, to exercise liberality. Its power, however, is limited by the Constitution, and when peace should be made Congress must necessarily account regarding appropriation of money, and to the admission of repreof money, and to the admission of repre-sentatives from the rebel States. The Richmond party were informed that Congress had, on the 31st, adopted, by constitutional way, a resolution submitting to the States the proposition to abolish slavery through-out the Union, and that there is every reason to expect that it will be accepted by three-fourths of the States so as to

a part of the Constitution.

The conference came to an end by mutual acquiescence without producing an agreement. I am, sir, your obedient servant,

Resvits of the Late Fight.

Headquarters Army of the Potomac, February 8.—The result of yesterday's fight was more important than reported. The particulars were fiot fully known at that time. When the 5th corps fell back to the line of works at Hatcher's Run on Monday night, the enemy did not follow very vigorously, nor did they make any attempt to outly, nor did they make any attempt to disguise the fact that the Confederate cause is passing through its most dangerous crisis. Large numbers of people, perhaps, upon the fair soil, a majority of whom are heart-sick of war, are willing to end it upon terms which would have been scouted at as treasonable twoyears ago. Even the class of slaveholders was deepest interest in the struggle, nor did the rebels seem to be in strong force in the vicinity. It was therefore determined to send out reconnoissance on the ground occupied by us the day previous and ascertain where the rebels were, and if possible, to force them back to their works at Dar-

Gen. Crawford's Division of the 5th Corps being the best acquainted with the nature of the country, was selected for the duty, which they performed to the satisfaction of the commanding General. The column moved about noon taking the Debney Mills and offer a superference of the control of the country. road, and after advancing about half a mile struck the rebel pickets, who fell back as our men advanced.

A line of battle was then formed, the right resting on Hatcher's Run and the left supported by part of Gen. Wheeler's command of the 6th corps. The entire line then advanced cautiously through the thick woods on the east side of the road, and, before going far, met the rebels in force, when a sharp fight began immediately. The rebels contains the contains th els were steadily driven back on each side, till they took refuge behind their works at the mill, where they made a determined stand. The fighting here was kept up till dark, when our men commenced throwing up light breastworks to protect themselve up light breastworks to protect themselves.

The rebels didn't seemed disposed to attack again, as they had done the day before.

The object of the movement having been accomplished, our troops were withdrawn during the night to their former position on the Vaughan road, in the vicinity of which strong works have been erected. The loss in the movement turns out to be quite in the movement turns out to be quite in the movement turns out to be quite heavy, considering the forces engaged. The 3d division, 5th corps, suffered principally. The following are the figures: Killed—officers, 5; men, 66. Wounded—officers, 28; men, 491. Missing—officers, 4; men, 586. Total—officers, 37; men, 1,143. Aggregate loss 1,180, out of about 4,000 who went into action.

action. No doubt a large proportion of those put down as missing will appear in a few days. The heavy loss in the division indicates the manner in which the men acquitted them-selves, and they have been highly complimented for their bravery by their com-manding officers. The loss in the 6th corps is not reported, but it is very slight, they acting as a supporting column rather than an attacking one. Among the casualities reported are the following:

reported are the following:
Lieut. Col. Haines, severely wounded;
Adjutant L. H. Chamberlin, 6th Wis., Capt.
Tanner, 24th Mich., wounded; W. J. Wickie,
Lieut. Hendricks, 6th Wis., wounded; Lieut.
Geo. Johnson, 6th Wis., in back; Lieut. W.
B. Wood, 97th N. Y., leg amputated; J. M.
Kelley, wounded in leg; Lieut. Col. Mandora, 48th Mississippi rebel regiment, was
severely wounded, and brought into the 5th
Corps hospital, where he died to-day.
It has been very quiet, the only firing
heard being from the batteries near the Appomatox this evening, lasting a short time, pomatox this evening, lasting a short time

however.

The weather has cleared off beautifully. but the roads are in a bad condition fro the severe storm of yesterday.

The Tax Bill in the House. New York, Feb. 10.—The Post's Washington special says it is believed that the House will agree to the tax on sales. The proposed tax of \$1 50 per barrel on beer will not be adopted. Prominent members of Congress think \$1 is enough,

Gold. NEW YORK, Feb. 10 .- Gold to-night 210%

Congressional.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, February 10. substitute for the Freedmens' Bureau bill, agreed on by the committee was report

The bill authorizing the issue of warrants of attachment against the property of fie-faulting mail contractors, postmasters, and other agents, officers or employees of the P. O. Department, when such defaulters have countenanced and aided the rebellion, was assed.
The Legislative, Judicial, and Executive

appropriation bill was taken up at 1 o'clock, but was laid over to hear the reading of the President's message. After the reading of the latter it was ordered printed.

the latter it was ordered printed.

The Executive appropriation bill was taken up again. Pendingthe consideration of the amendment increasing the salaries of Judges in California and Oregon, the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE. Mr. Stevens referred to a remark of Davis in a speech at Richmond, "that no condi-tion but independence could ever receive his sanction." He (Stevens) believed one of two alternatives must come, either the rebels lay down their arms or be exterminated.

Messrs. Mallory and Cox denied that the

rebel commissioners expressed a desire for peace only on the basis of separation. Mr. Washburne's motion was referred to the Committee on Printing.

Some twenty-five members being absent last night, were arraigned and required to pay the usual fee. Adjourned.

Bill Signed.

Washington, Feb. 10.—The President has approved and signed the joint resolu-tion that notice be given by the President

the peace of our frontier is now endangered by hostile expeditions against the commerce of the lakes, and that other acts of lawless persons, which the naval force of the two countries allowed by the existing treaty may be insufficient to prevent.

The seven delegates in the Mayor of Mayor of the two countries are the seven delegates in the Mayor of Mayor of the seven delegates in the Mayor of Mayor of the seven delegates in the Mayor of Mayor of the seven delegates in the Mayor of Mayor of the seven delegates in the Mayor of Mayor of the seven delegates in the the seven delegate

The seven delegates in the House of Representatives, though deprived of the privilege of voting, joined in the statement, which has been entered on the Journal of the House, saying that the proposed antislavery amendment meets with their un-

qualified approval.

SPECIAL TO WEST'RN PRESS

February 11-3 A. M.

Southern News.

New York, Feb. 10.—The Richmond Enquirer abuses Lincoln, and says that Mr. Seward has done us service before he undertook the high and holy purpose of peacemaking to serve low and mean ends of a people somewhat divided. A portion of them believed that the enemy would give them honorable terms of peace, provided they agreed to reconstruct the Union, and under this belief they insisted on negotia-

tions. The Enquirer says the original mission of Mr. Blair was to deceive Davis into send-ing cammissioners and then used the fact of send commissioners to deceive the U.S.

Congress into the adoption of an amend-ment abolishing slavery in all the States. The Whig says if there is now remaining among the people any one so base as to de-sire union with the Yankees, let him know that he cannot be admitted to Yankee association as equals even with Yankees, but as a criminal and outlaw who has forfeited every right; whose lands no longer belong to him; whose slaves are to be henceforth his master; whose house is to be occupied by some fortunate New England emigrant; and whose family is to be driven rom the soil to make room for a race

ouquerors. The Constitution as it is, combined wth the Union as it was, means suppression of State sovereignty, eternal subordination of South and North, confiscation of Southern property to benefit Northern adventurers, as to pay the debt incurred in subjugation. The Examiner says: Soon as the result of the peace mission is properly announced, Stephens will go to Georgia and canvass the State for a vigorous prosecution of

The Examiner has an editorial intended to heat the Southern blood. It says there is no cause for a panic, and thinks the end of

twoyears ago. Even the class of slaveholder having the deepest interest in the struggle, are willing and ready to make sacrifices which a short time ago would not have been tolerated. We have no doubt that the been tolerated. We have no doubt that the country including slave property, large and small, would compromise to-day for peace and independence on the basis of gradual emancipation. We may go further, and say large numbers would be willing to give all their cherished thought of independence in exchange to get the whole the decrease of the state of the st pendence in exchange for the naked peace upon terms of reconstruction. This great change and wonderful revulsion of popular sentiment resulting from four year

The Enlistment Frauds in New York. NEW YORK, Feb. 10 .- Col. Baker is still naking arrests of substitute brokers and others in defrauding the government. Full details cannot be made public for several days. It is thought three-fourths of the quotas of the interior towns have been fitled by forged certificates. Several town and county supervisors have been in the city to-day and prove frauds very exten-

Naval Dept-Promotion.

NEW YORK, Feb. 8 .- The Times' Wash ngton special says: The Senate Naval establishing a Naval Depot at some point on the Northern lakes. Parties favorable to Cleveland have had a hearing. The Committee will hear the delegations urging ther points before they report.
The Herald's Washington special says Col. Wain of the 43d Ohio, has been brevet

the recent campaign through Georgia.

At Fort Warren. Boston, Feb. 10.—Maj. Harry Gilmore arrived at Fort Warren to-day in charge of Maj. Young, who captured him.

MY BROTHER'S WIFE,-This is the title of a very readable novel, by the popular author of "Barbara's History" and "Ladder of Life." Civill & Calvert have it.

The last patent on the Morse instrument

expires in April or May, 1867, and cannot Passaic county, New Jersey, has been found to contain a mine of black lead and

MEDICAL. HURLEY'S POPULAR

THOS. A. HURLEY, Proprietor for sale by druggists and country mercha

100 bags choice Rio Coffee; In store and for sale by D. S. BENEDICT & SCN.

Official Report of the Rebel Gen. Lee --Operations of the Army of the Potomac -- Capture of 800 Prisoners Reported --Partial List of Wounded Officers -- Gen. Echols Succeeds Breckinridge--Wreck of the San Jacinto Burned -- Two Blockade Runners Captured.

NEW YORK, Feb. 10.—General Lee gives the following doleful account of the fight-

the following desertal account of the light-ing below Petersburg:

Headquarters Army of Northern Virginia,
Feb. 6, 1865.—To General S. Cooper: The enemy moved a strong force yesterday to Hatcher's Run. Part of his infantry, with enemy moved a strong force yesterday to Hatcher's Run. Part of his infantry, with Gregg's cavalry, crossed and proceeded on the Vaughn road—the infantry to Cat-tail Creek and the cavalry to Dinwiddie Church, where its advance encountered a position of our cavalry and retired.

In the afternoon, part of Hill's and the Georgia troops demonstrated against the enemy on the left of Hatcher's Run, near Armstrong's mills. Finding him intrenched, they withdrew after dark. During the

enemy on the left of Hatcher's Run, near Armstrong's mills. Finding him intrenched, they withdrew after dark. During the night the force that had advanced beyond the creek returned to it, and were reported to be crossing.

This recovering Pearson's division were responsed to the proving Pearson's division with the creek returned to it, and were reported to be crossing.

This morning Pegram's division moved to the right bank of the creek to reconnoiter, when it was vigorously attacked. The battle was obstinately contested for several hours; but Gen. Pegram being killed while bravely encouraging his men, and Col. Hoffman wounded, some confusion occurred, and the division was pressed back to its and the division was pressed back to its

son's Division arriving, the enemy was driven rapidly to the defences of Hatcher's

Our loss is reported to be small; that of the enemy not supposed to be great. (Signed) R. E. Lee.

The Tribune's special from headquarters, dated the 7th, says: Among the wounded in the fight between the 5th Corps and the enemy on the Boydstown plank road last night were Gen. Ayres, commanding the 2d Division, 5th Corps, in the shoulder, severely; Gen. Gwynn, commanding the 3d Brigade, 2d Division, in the foot, slightly—still on duty—Carlo, A. Wisthers still on duty—Capt. G. A. Winthrop, Adjt. Gen., 3d brigade, 2d division, hip, slightly, Major Carter, Inspector General, 3d brigade, 2d division, neck, slightly.

It is reported to-day that we have 800 rebel prisoners. At 3 P. M., more intrenching tools and retions are coming to and retions are senting.

It is reported to-day that we have 800 rebel prisoners. At 3 P. M., more intrenching tools and rations are coming up, and it is the determination to hold the five miles gained on the left of our old fortified lines at all hazards. This gain, as I have said the man of the state at all hazards. This gain, as I have said, brings us the Boydston plank-road, and within artillery range of the south side rail-

Thus has Lee again been out-generaled,

and another Yankee trick played upon the main army of the Confederacy.

On the 8th a bright sunny morning dawns upon the operations of the army, cheering the hearts of the brave soldiers who have just endured and accomplished so much. and another Yankee trick played upon the main army of the Confederacy.

On the 8th a bright sunny morning lawns upon the operations of the army, theering the hearts of the brave soldiers who have just endured and accomplished so much.

During the discussion in the rebel Senate on Monday lest, on the bill to please the solution of the shoals, and the indications proved a prise.

on Monday last, on the bill to place slaves in the army, Jeff. Davis' opponents again dealt out their denunciations against him for not restoring General Joe. Johnston to a command with foreage.

Semmes, of La., one of Jeff. Davis' supporters, gave them to understand that all their abuse would have no effect, and that General Johnston would not be again placed in an important position because he was a language of the second s

The House amendment, pledging no limitation on the number of negroes to be concripted, was adopted by a vote of 17 to 8.

Breckinridge has been confirmed by the Itation on the number of negroes to be con-scripted, was adopted by a vote of 17 to 8.

Breckinridge has been confirmed by the

rebel Senate Secretary of War. General Echols has succeeded to his command.

The Herald's Key West correspondent says: The wreckers have set fire to and totally burned all that portion above the water of the United States steamer San Ja into, wrecked a short impegage on No. cinto, wrecked a short time ago on No-

ed officers and crew, but were stoutly re-sisted, and, although a number of shots were exchanged, no one was reported in-

schooners Augusta and Fanny McRea, were captured by the U. S. steamer Honey-

The Herald's New Orleans correspondent says that supplies have been forwarded to our prisoners at Camps Grace and Ford, in

in which he has sent money to our prisoners, he has received receipts from them af-

view was more largely attended than any meeting ever held in Richmond.

in deference to the sufferings of the people he had consented to make an effort to obtain that independence which no other power on earth but the Yankees would think of denying. As to the conditions of Dervice hearth of the people when the conditions of Dervice hearth of the people with reverses, yet in death of the people with reverse yet in death of the people with reverses, yet in death of the people with reverse yet in the peo peace, Davis emphatically asserted that nothing save the independence of the Con-federacy could ever receive his sanction. federacy could ever receive his sanction. With the approval of Providence, which he conscientiously believed was on their side, and the united resolve of the people, he doubted not that victory would yet crown their labors by reuniting. He would yield their labors by reuniting. He would yield ning. up everything he had on earth and sacrifice

a thousand lives.

He spoke an hour in this strain.

A series of resolutions, spurning President Lincoln's expression of gratitude to the soldiers, and pledging fortunes and sacred house to the soldiers. cred honor to the cause, were adopted.

Loud calls were made for Stephens and
Hunter, but they did not respond.

A great war meeting was called to meet on Thursday (yesterday), at which Davis, Stephens, Hunter, and other leading men were announced to speek

were announced to speak.

In the rebel Senate, on Monday, Mr. Semmes, of Louisiana, in reply to a demand for reinstating Gen. Joe Johuston, said that he (Gen. J.) had never won a pitched battle; that in the retreat from Dalton he lost 22,-000 men; and that it was his intention to Wigfall, of Texas, defended Johnston and

wigiall, of Texas, defended Johnston and denounced the administration. The Tribune learns from Ben, Holliday, the contractor for the overland mail route, that the report of the reopening of that line

For a distance of near 380 miles Holliday's Stations are destroyed, and the stock withdrawn. Business cannot be resumed intil the stations are rebuilt and corn and forage supplied. St. Louis, Feb. 10.—The Legislature yes-

terday passed concurrent resolutions to adjourn on the 20th inst, till the 1st of No-Resolutions were unanimously passed in

the House declaring the fixed determina-tion of the people to liquidate the State's indebtedness, and providing for the com-mittee to confer with her creditors, and report next session some plan to relieve the state of financial distress

CINCINNATI, Feb. 10, M .- The river has

fallen 5 inches, with 20 feet 8 inches water in the channel. Weather clear; thermometer 38 degrees; barometer 29:35.

PITLIBURG, Feb. 10, M.—Navigation is still suspended. Weather cloudy and cold.

STOCKS.

Quartermasters' Vouchers

CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS Bought at the Best Kates, by

C. L. RADWAY.

FRIDAY, Feb. 10. Clifton, Morning Star, Eastport; Melnotte, Evansville. DEPARTURES.

General Buell, Cincinnati; Darling, Memphis;
Nick Longworth, "Cliften, Havana, Nashville; Havana, Nashville; L.M. Kennett, Eastport; Morning Star, Henderson; Peytona, New Orleans."

THE RIVER was about at a stand yester day with 7 feet 8 inches water in the canal, in the evening by the mark. During the previous 24 hours the depth of water had not varied an inch in the canal, which,

river, as our list shows the arrivals and departures to have been rather numerous.

The canal, however, was very seriously obstructed by the ice, which floated into it in such masses that it had almost wholly blocked up the channel. The Glendale and Darling, well freighted for Memphis, came down from Cincinnati Thursday, and went into the canal, as they were drawing too much water to descend the falls. The Glendale lodged in the canal, about one hundred Gordon to the support of Pegram's and charged the enemy and forced him back, but was in turn compelled to retire. Mason's Division arriving, the enemy was a son's Division arriving, the enemy was a son and the son arriving to descend the falls. The Glendale lodged in the canal, about one hundred yards above the turn bridge, where she remained all night, and was still there last evening, being unable to force here.

canal at that point.

The Darling backed out of the canal during the night, and lightened up sufficiently to descend the falls, and took that chute in safety and expeditiously yesterday morning

ing.

The Morning Star, Captain Ballard, arrived from Eastport, Tennessee river, early yesterday afternoon, only fifty-five hours out, including all delays, and fighting the ice in the Ohio. She left the fleet of transports in the Tennessee, all enjoying peace and plenty.

The Morning Star has resumed her place, or rather the place of the Tarascon, in the

or rather the place of the Tarascon, in the Evansville and Henderson mail trade again, starting thitherward last evening with the

muda, and Ella Faber.

The Ella Faber, Capt. Gilmore, has a trip engaged for Nashville, which she takes on board at Jeffersonville. She is a nice passenger packet, and will leave the Jefferson-

into, wrecked a short time ago on Noame Key, Bahamas.

They afterwards attacked the shipwreckdofficers and crew, but were stoutly redisted, and, although a number of shots
were exchanged, no one was reported inared.

Two more English blockade-runners, the
theonors Augusta and Engry Makes

Mormon, were at Evansville Wednesday
The schooner Fox had arrived at Key

And Thursday, loading for the Tennessee
river. The Justice and Ada Lyon were receiving cargoes for Nashville, and the Cuba was at Mount Vernon awaiting a cargo.

The Ivens is plying the Wabash, and the Prisoners at Camps Grace and Ford, in Venezia Signature Walden, and the Vincennes Sun of Tuesday says:

Colonel Dwight has no doubt that these upplies have been delivered, as, in all cases rising Saturday evening, and the ice comin which he has sent money to our prison ers, he has received receipts from them afterwards.

The Richmond Dispatch says: The meeting called by Gov. Smith on the reception of the news of the result of the peace interview was more largely attended than any view was more largely attended than any largely

unobstructed ? The Mississippi at St. Louis was falling Jeff Davis made a speech. He said that he had entertained but little hopes of effecting honorable terms of peace so long as the cause was meeting with reverses, yet in deference to the sufferings of the series. To taking freight at the following rates: To New Orleans, flour \$1 50, pork \$2 25 per bbl; ordinary weight freight to same point 75c

per 100 pounds.

Ohio river boats charge 40c and 60c per 100 pounds, for heavy and light freight to Louisville and Cincinnati; 65c and \$1 per 100 1bs for same to Pittsburg, and \$1 25 per

The Gen. Lytle and the Major Anderson are the regular mail and passenger packets to-day for Cincinnati. The former starts at noon and the latter at 4 o'clock in the eve-

The Silver Cloud left St. Louis for the Ohio river on Wednesday evening.
The Gen. Anderson, a Cairo and Evansville packet, that had been aground at Mt.
Vernon, was recently floated off by a rise

in the river. We learn that Capt. J. B. Labarge, of St. We learn that Capt. J. B. Labarge, of St. Louis, is having a stern-wheeler built at New Albany, to leave for the Rocky Mountains April 1st. She is to be called the Big Horn, the name of a tributary of the Yellowstone, four hundred miles above its mouth. It is calculated that the Big Horn will draw only twelve inches light and will draw only twelve inches, light, and have capacity for two hundred tons on three feet of water. Her length is 150 feet, with beam 33 feet, and hold 4 feet.

IMPORTS BY THE RIVER.

CINCINNATI PER GENERAL BUELL.—6 hhds hams, 6 & Bro; 20 bbls flour, D; 10 kegs apple butter, Rodgers & B; 5 bxs scales, W B Belknap & Co; 2 pkgs, Pitkin, Wiard & Co; 4 kgg, Wilson & Peter; 85 pkgs furniture, 65 kegs beer, 5 chests tea, 20 kegs pigs feet, 22 bxs soap, 200 empty boxes, 120 empty kegs, 18 bxs tobacco, 20 do fruit, 39 do wine, 15 bbls apples, 10 do rye flour; 285 pkgs midse, consignees; 30 bbls oil, Nkeene; 2.5 bxs candles, Glascerook; 12 bbls potatoes, Rodgers & Co; 21 bxs halters, 38 pkgs, Cart Ernest; 50 bbls whisky, Corn & Co; 300 bbls flour, 420 bags offal, B & C; 2 hhds tobacco, 6 horses, 117 pkgs groceries, 10 do seed, 47 do tobacco, 32 trunks, 25 pkgs oysters, 39 exp pkgs, 15 bbls ale, 16 pkgs, owners.

cowners,
CINCINNATI PER NICK LONGWORTH.—100 kitts
mackerel, 18 bbls sirup, 80 hhds sugar, 30 hage coffee, D S
Benedict & Sons 44 brs sardines, Moore, B & Co; 22 do do,
20 pkgs raisins, W & H Burkhart; 50 bage coffee, William
Terry & Co; 8 pkgs fish, Tait, 50 at Co; 4 hhds, 10 bbls sugar, T & Co; 50 bks raisins, 75 do at Co; 4 hhds, 10 bbls supkgs mfae, 5 kegs shot, 120 bbls apples, 20 do clover seed, 480
pkgs mfae, 5 kegs shot, 120 bbls apples, 20 do clover seed, 480
pkgs mfae, 5 kegs shot, 120 bbls philos, 20 do clover seed, 480
pkgs mfae, 5 kegs shot, 120 bbls philos, 20 do clover seed, 480
pkgs mfae, 5 kegs shot, 120 bbls apples, 20 do clover seed, 480
pkgs mfae, 5 kegs shot, 120 bbls apples, 60 kgs coverage, 90 kgs mfae, 10 kgs coverage, 10 kgs flower philosophic flower phi

IRON. NAILS, &C. W. B. BELKNAP & CO.,

IRON MERCHANTS. No. 236, Main and Third Sts.

AGENTS FOR Shoenberger's Juniata Boiler Plates and Heads.

FAIRBANK'S SCALES, Coal, Cattle, Platforms, Beams, &c., Considered the best in use.

SAFES! SAFES! SAFES! FIRE AND BURFLAR PROOF.

Suitable for Offices, Paymasters, Steamboats, &c. We sell the above articles at the Manufacturers

STEAMBOATS.

Regular Passenger Packet for Clarksville and Nashville.

BERMUDA, Evans, Master,
Will lave as above on THIS DAY, the
lith inst., at 4 o'clock P. M. POSITIVELY, from the
City Wharf. For freight or passage apply on board or to
CROPPER, PATTON & CO. Agents,
fell 1t Regular Passenger Packet for Clarksville and Nashville.

For Nashville.

U. S. Mail Line for Cincinnati

MOBNING BOATS.

CINCINNATI ADVERTISEMTS

CROCERIES. . WHOLESALE GROCER

JAMES A. FRAZER,

COMMISSION MERCHANT BERMUDA, Byans, Master, Will leave as above HIS DAY, the 11th inst, at 4 o'clock P. M., POSITIVELY, from ithe City whar. For freight or passage apply on board or to MOORHEAD & CO., Agents. Cincinnati, O. ELLA FABER, Gillmore, Master.
Will leave as above THIs DAY, the 11th
Instant, at 4 o'clock, P. M., POSITIVELY, from Jefferonville. For freight or passage apply on board or to
MOURHEAD & C.J., Agents.

OFFEES, TEAS, SUGARS, SIRUPS, SPICES, &c.
Fish of all kinds and all sizep packages.
Lon-continuance in the trade enables me to offer
pecial inducements to buyers.

129 tf

HOTEL.

BURNETT HOUSE,

GEN. LYTLE and GEN. BUELL-Leave Daily at 11 A. M., from wharf-boat, foot of Third street. CINCINNATI, O. EVENING BOATS. NICK LONGWORTH and MAJ. AN-DER NON-Leave Daily, at 3 P. M., from wharf-beat, footof Third street, Agri, wharf-beat, footof JOS. CAMPION, Agri, wharf-boat,

1864

Louisville and Henderson U. S. MAILBOATS. For Owensboro', Evansville and Henders

Cairo and Evansville Packets. The new and light draught steamers MORNING STAR and TARASCON will leave every Tuesday Wednesday, Friday and Saturday at 5 P. M. NOTICE.

All freights and passengers must be at the Portland wharf before 5 o'clock P. M., as the boats will not be delayed after that time under any circumstance. Letters billis of lading, packages, &c., must be left with the Agents, on Fourth erost, between Mais and the river, before 1 o'clock P. W

PERIODICAL.

WILKIE COLLINS

CHARLES DICKENS. HARPER'S NEW MONTHLY MAGAZINE

For February, 1865.

CONTENTS:
HEROIC DEEDS OF HEROIC MEN.-III, GRIERSON'S RAID. ILLUSTRATIONS. PEACE. BIRDS OF PASSAGE. With an Illustration. A TOUR THROUGH ARIZONA .- (Fifth Paper.) ILLUS-

TRATIONS. AT REST THE KING OF THE AMAZONS. ILLUSTRATIONS-An Amazov.—The King's Victims.
IN THE AUTUMN TWILIGHT. With an Illustration. THE SPARCOTES. THE BALLAD OF ISHMAEL DAY

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II. Cryaraship.—The claimant will be required show by his own affid wit, supported by the certificate of the Clerk of Recorder of the town or county of which he claims to be a citizen, that said claimant is a citizen of said town or county.

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III. Lovalit.—The claimant will be required to file with his claim the oath of allegiance to the Government of the United States, as prescribed by the President's Proclamation of the Sih of December, 1863, supported by the cert ficate of a United States officer, civil or military, that the said claimant was, at the date his claim origin, ated, and has been ever since, loyal to the United States, or the sworn statement of the same facts of at least two witnessess, whose loyalty and credibility shall be rouched for by the certificate of the officers before mentioned.

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ARMY SUPPLIES

Assistant Quartermaster's Office. LOUISVILLE, KY., April 17, 1864.

THE UNDERSIGNED IS AUTHORIZED to purchase Artillery Horses of
the following specifications, viz: To be 15½ hands high and
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years old, free from all blemishes or vicious tricks, and is
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Louisville, Ky. Price ene hundred and fifty-five (155) dollars. Payment being made in certificates of Indebted
ness. No number less than seven (7) will be received from
any party. LOUISVILLE, KY., April 17, 1864.

By order of Brig. Gen. B. Allen. Cht. Q. M.

JOHN T. ALLEN,
Oapt. and Ass't. Q. M. Assistant Quartermaster's Office. Louisville, KY., 31st March, 1864 1,000 OAVALRY HORSES WANTED. THE UNDERSIGNED is authorized to purchase Cavairy Horses of the following specifications, viz: To be from 15 to 16 hands high, not less than 5 nor more than nine (9) years old, free from all blemishes or vicious tricks, and in all respects good, sound, and serviceable animals, suitable for cavairy purpose, and subject to rigid inspection at Lonisville, Ky. Price one hundred and fifty (8150) dollars each, psyment being made in certificates of indebtedness. No number less than eight will be received from any party. party.
All parties proposing to offer animals must file the cath
of allegiance proscribed by Congress before receiving auallegiance proscribed by congress consists of present animals for inspections. By order of Lieut. Col. James A. Ekin, Chf Q. M. Cavery Burner. Leeving Maria A. Q. M. Cavery C. Carer and C

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CENERAL ORDERS.

HEAD-QUARTERS MILITARY DISTRICT OF KENTUCKY, LEXINGTON, KY., February 8, 1865. General Orders No. 6.
In compliance with instructions from the War Tepartnent, General Orders No. 5, dated February 6, 1865, f om

these Headquarters, are he eby revoked. By order of Brevet Maj. Gen S. G. But (Signed) J. BATE : DICKSON.

Capt. and A. A. G. Official: Chas. A. Gould, Capt. and A. A. G. fee tf HBADQUARTERS MILITARY COMMANDER, LOUISVILLE, KY., Feb. 4, 1864.

General Orders No. 4. EXTRACT. I. Major Henry Plessner, 9th Ohio cavalry, by direction from Division H ad-Quarters, is releved from further dut, as Prov. st Ma: shall of this Post. II. Major Alexander Magruder, 17th Kentucky Volunteers, is appointed Provost Marshal of the city of Louisville, relieving Major Plessner, and will be respected accordingly.

and of Lt. Col. THOS. B. VAIRLEIGH, 26th Ky. Vet. Vol. Infantry. CHARLES A. GOULD, Assistant Adjutant General.

HEAD-QUASTERS MILITARY COMMANDER, LOUISVILLE, KY., January 26th, 1865. General Orders No. 3. EXTRACT.

I. On and after JANUARY 27TH, 1365, all efficers found in this city without proper anthority, will be placed in arrest and ordered to report to these Head-Quarters. All soldiers without passes will be arrested and held for punishment.

By command of Lieut. Col. W. H. Coyl, 9th Iowa In-CHAS. A. GOULD, Captain and A. A. G.

HEAD-QUARTERS MILITARY COMMANDER, LOUISVILLE, Jan. 9th, 1865. 1. It is again announced that the sale or giving away of

ulisted in the service of the United States, is absolutely our present prices will be found as cheap, for the amount of matter furnishe?, as those of any of the comp ting periodicals in this country.

forbidden, and the person or persons who, by themselves or agents, so sell or give away, will be arrested and placed at hard labor on the fortifications, and his or their stock of liquors or clothing seized and reported for confiscation.

II. No article of citizens' or officers' clothing will be & ld to any enlisted man without a special permit from the Provest Marshal of the city, or from these or superior Head-Quarters, and the fact that the soldier has, or pretends to have, a discharge or certificate of discharge, wil not protect the seller unless the buyer has the required permit, if dressed wholly or in part in Fede al uniform. The Provost Marshal will give any discharged soldier the equisite permit upon satisfactory evidence of his having een discharged.

III. Whenever, for cause, it may be deemed necessary the Provost Marshal is authorized to require of dealers in iquors or clothing to execute their parole of honor to faithfully observe the obligations imposed upon them or the performance of the parole.

IV. No person will be perm tted to drive or ride any Government horse or team beyond the rate of five miles per hour, within the city unless an emergency demands a faster gait, and in all such cases the driver, soldier or orderly will be furnished by the officer directing faste speed of traveling than herein authorized with a certifiate of the fact, and in the absence of such authority any soldier or Government employee so doing will be arrested, imprisoned and charges preferred for violation of orders. Y. Conductors and engineers on the United States Mill-ary Railroad are absolutely forbidden to run any train, car er lecomotive at greater speed than five miles per hour within the city limits. The Provost Marshal will particularly instruct the Provost Guard to arrest, and he will ause charges to be filed against, any conductor or engineer on said road violating this order, and, if neces-cary, will station a guard on the line of the road with igid instructions on this subject.

VI. Major Henry Plessner, Provet Marshal, is charged with the execution of this order, and will be held repons ble for its rigid enforcement. All officers and liers in this command will render him ev in their power. mand of Lt. Col. THOS. B. FAIRLEIGH, 26th Ky ols., Military Commander. CHARLE A. GOULD,

MARSHAL'S NOTICES. UNITED STATES OF AMERICA. No. 226 DISTRICT OF KENTUCKY: SS.

WHEREAS, an information has been filed in the District Court of the United States, within and for the District of Kentucky, on the Zid day of January, A. D. 1855, by Jeshua Tevis, Esquire, Attorney for the United States for the District of Kentucky, who prosecutes herein in behalf of the United States alleging in substance that W. W. Western, since the 17th day of July, 182, has done the acts and committed the offences denomined by the 5th and 6th sections of the act of Concress, approved 17th July 1862, and 14th August 2007. Now, therefore, in pursuance of the monition under the ead of said Court, to me directed and delivered. I do here-by give public notice to all persons claiming said articles, give public notice to all persons claiming said articles, and any manner interested therein, that they be and ap-ear before the said District Court, to be held at the city their allegations in that behalf.

W. A. MERIWETHER, U. S. M. K. D.

JOSHEA TEVIS. U. S. Attorney.

Dated: January 23, 1865.

District Of Kanterey.

WHERAS, an information has been filed in the V District Court of the United States, within and for the District Court of the United States, within and for the District of Kentucky, on the 3d day of February, A. D. 1865, by Joshua Tevis, Esquire, Attorney for the United States for the District of Kentucky, who prosecutes herein, in behalf of the United States, against a steamengine, be let, vat and brewer; fixtures, blags hops, 22 barrels beer, I cask beer, 2 barrels whisky 35 empsy half barrels, be let, vat and brewer; fixtures, blags hops, 22 barrels beer, I cask beer, 2 barrels whisky 35 empsy half barrels, is leging in substance that said goods and articles were seized on land, in the District of Kentucky, on the 3d day of February, A. D. 1865, a forfeited to the United States; that said articles were used in making fermented liquors, and that John Heinzman, owner thereof, and I. Haungs, agent or superintendent of the anns, negl-cted or refused to make frue and exact entry and rejort of the fermented liquors made by said agent or owner for the month of December, 1864, as required by law; and that said articles of America, and praying process against the same that the same may be condemned as forfeited as aforesaid.

Now, therefore, in pursuance of the monition under the said ourt to me directed and delivered, I do hereby give public notice to all persons claiming said articles, or in any manner interested therein, that they be and appear before the said District Court, to be held at the city of Louisville, in and or for said District, on the first day of its next February term, the 20th day of February of the make their saims, and to make their allegations in that behalf.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, 1 No.

Dated: February 2, 1465.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, No.
DISTRICT OF KENTUCKY.

SS.

WHEREAS, an information has been filed in the District Court of the United States, within and for the District of Kentucky, on the 2d day of February, A. D. 1865, by Joshua Tevis, Esquire, Attorney for the United States for the District of Kentucky, who prosecutes herein, in behalf of the United States as well as of J. C. Vanelt, in the United States as well as of J. C. Vanelt, in Corner her. In against two barrels of Angletics day, marked A, and the cases Cavalry Rosts, marked S, alleging in substance that said goods and articles were seized on land in the District of Tennessee on the United States; that said articles were shipped from the State of Kentucky to the State of Tennessee in violation of the Act of Congress and the preclamation of the President of the United States interdicting all commercial intercourse between the citizens and inhabitants of said State of Pennessee and the citizens and inhabitants of said State of Pennessee and the citizens and inhabitants of said State of Pennessee and the citizens and inhabitants of the rest of the United States, and that asid articles became thereby forfeited to the use of the United States of America, and praying process against the same that the same may be condemned as forfeited as forfe the same that the same may be condemned as forfeited as foresaid.

Now, there'ore, in pursuance of the monition under the seal of said dourt, to me directed and delivered, I do here by give public notice to all persons claims, ng said articles or in any mae ner interested therein, that they be and appear before the said District Court, to be held at the city of Louisville, in and for said District, on the first day of the next February term, the 20th day of 'ebruary, A. D. 1885, then and there to interpose their claims and to make their allegations in that behalf.

W. A. MERIWETHER, U. S. M. K. D. Joshua Tryts, U. S. Attorney.

Dated: February 2, 1866.

JOSHUA TEVIS, U.S. Attorney.

Dated: February 2, 1865.

UNITED SPEATES OF AMERICA. No. 236

DISTRICT OF KENTUCKY:

SS.

WHEREAS, an information has been filed in the Dirtrict out of the United States, within and for the District of Kentucky, on the 28th day of January, A. D., 1885, by Joshua Tevi. Esquire, Attorney for the United States for the District of Kentucky who pro-ecutes herein as well in behalf of the United States as of Thomas M. Red', S rveyor of Customs at Paducah, aguisst i trunk 12'2 yards of domestic, 433 prints, by ice singham, i dozen farey cravats, I dozen plain cravats, I piece calico, 6 pair ladies' shoes, 3 mens hats, I slik handkerchef, pegging awls, 32 papers needles, 2 pocket knives, I ounce quinine, I ounce of, plum, I drachm of morphine, 2 pair men's boots I pair wor en's shoes, I remmant of gingham, 2 bb's whisky, I barrei apple brandy, one-half barrel whisky, I keg arple brandy, I box and I 180 cigars, alleging in substance that said goods and artiticles were seized on land, in the District of Kentucky on the — day of Juy, A. D., 1864, as forfeited to the United States; that said artices were proceeding from the State of Kentucky to the State of Teonessee in violation of the Act of Congress and the proclamation of the President of the United States, interdicting all commercial intercourse be tween the citizens and inhabitants of the rest of the United States, and sgainst the seme that the same may be controlled to the use of the United States of America, and praying process against the same that the same may be controlled and the proclamation of the president of the United States, interdicting all commercial intercourse between the citizens and inhabitants of the rest of the United States, and spains the seme that the same may be considered. And that said articles became the reputations of the President of the United States of America, and praying process against the same that the same may be considented as forfeited as aforesid.

Now, thereofore in predicted and de ivered, I do her

seal of said Court, to me directed and de levered, i do here by give public notice to all persons claiming said articles or in any manner interested therein, that they be and appear before the said District Court, to be held at the city of Louisville, in and for said District, on the first day of ts nex February term, the 2nh day of February, A. D 1855, then and there to interpose their claims and to make their allegations in that behalf, w. A. MERIWETHER, U. S. M. K. D. JOSHUA TEVIS, U. S. Attorney.

Dated: January 28, 1865.

Subscriptions received for all of the Reviews and Magazines, by Civill & Cal-

The Tribune Almanac has been received by Civill & Calvert.